INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

Catalogue of the Urdu Manuscripts in the India Office Library

supplementary to James Fuller Blumhardt's catalogue of 1926

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PREFACE

The present catalogue, compiled jointly by Mr S Quraishi and Mrs U Sims-Williams is the first supplement to J F Blumhardt's catalogue of the India Office Library's Urdu manuscripts (London 1926). It contains details of 113 works, described under 85 headings which, together with the 394 works contained in Blumhardt's 269 entries, form a collection of considerable size and importance.

The manuscripts described in this supplement comprise all Urdu accessions acquired since the completion of Blumhardt's *Catalogue* and all other works which have so far come to light in other parts of the collection. The manuscripts derive from various sources, some from great Oriental libraries, such as the Delhi collection of the Moghul Emperors, some from private collectors, such as William Irvine, Richard Johnson etc, while others have come to the Library largely from individuals with family connections with India. It has seemed appropriate to supplement the sometimes meagre information on donors with details from the India Office Records and elsewhere. This has been done throughout the catalogue and in an appendix containing notes on the immediate sources from which the Library's manuscripts were acquired. When possible the complete history of the manuscript has been traced.

As one might expect, in what is a comparatively large collection of Urdu manuscripts, the subjects represented are wide-ranging. Particularly noteworthy, however, is the large proportion of historical works and manuscripts in Dakkani Urdu. While none of the works described is exceptional calligraphically, two are illustrated and full descriptions of the miniatures have been included in the appropriate entries.

The danger that the high costs of printing would bring to an end the India Office Library's long tradition of publishing catalogues of Oriental manuscripts in this detailed style has now been countered by the use of photo-lithographic reproduction from typescript. The present catalogue follows the layout of Dr C Shackle's catalogue of Panjabi and Sindhi manuscripts (London 1977), beginning a new series which it is hoped will become more widely available.

April 1978

JOAN C LANCASTER
Director

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Since the publication in 1926 of James Fuller Blumhardt's *Catalogue of the Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, another 113 works have been located and are described in this supplement in 85 entries. Together with the works which are included in Blumhardt's catalogue, they bring the total number of Urdu works in the India Office Library to 507.

The works described in the present catalogue add considerably to a collection in which most subjects are already well represented, being particularly strong in historical works and Dakkani manuscripts. Most of the manuscripts date from the nineteenth century. Although the oldest dated copy is No 1, *Ṣad sī mas'alah* (1703), Nos 39 and 75 are probably seventeenth-century manuscripts. Nos 5-12 shed an interesting light on the activities of a particular group of theologians active in Delhi in the 1840s. Of the historical works, the Forbes and Irvine manuscripts (see Appendix) provide original source material for regional history. No 26, *Khadang-i ghadr* by Mu'īn al-Dīn Ḥasan Khān, is of particular interest, giving an Indian view of the 1857 mutiny. No 61, *Tażkirah-i Muṣḥafī*, appears to be an unknown biographical work. Interesting literary works are the Dakkani poems No 62(1), *Qiṣṣah-i 'Aẓam Shāh*, No 69, *Qiṣṣah-i Ma'yār Chandarbadan*, and Nos 76 (1 and 2), *Niṣāb al-ṭibb* and *Khvān-i ni'mat*, and also No 72, the poems of the Persian poet Girāmī's wife, Iqbāl Begum Turk, whose original manuscript this is. Other autograph manuscripts are No 5 by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, No 16 by Muḥammad Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, No 18 by Munavvar 'Alī Khān, Nos 26, 31 and 35 by Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz and No 77 by Muḥammad Karam Imām Khān. None of the manuscripts is outstanding for its calligraphy, although two, Nos 32 and 65, are illustrated and their miniatures are fully described in this catalogue.

An interesting aspect of the collection overall, is the visible contribution made by the British and other Europeans to the literary history of India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most of the collection, not unexpectedly, came into the possession of the East India Company or the India Office from servants of the Company, members of the Indian Civil Service or of the Indian or British Armies. It is largely to their interest that we owe the survival and in many cases the very existence of certain works. Many were copied for their European owners, and Nos 16, 26, 34, 35, 51(1), 53-58(1) and 59 were actually composed for them. There are also examples of acknowledgments to individual civil servants and soldiers for their help and encouragement.

A special feature of the catalogue has been the inclusion, throughout the text, of biographical information, available in the India Office Records, which supplements the frequently inadequate details given in the manuscripts themselves about their European patrons, owners etc. An appendix has also been included describing the owners and collections from which the manuscripts were acquired.

In compiling this catalogue, we were fortunate in being able to make use of the detailed descriptions of 27 works by Miss Jean Watson, and also notes on another 56 made by Mr S M A Zaidi. The style of the catalogue is similar to that of J F Bumhardt and D N MacKenzie's *Catalogue of the Pashto manuscripts in the Libraries of the British Isles* (London, 1965) and more recently C Shackle's *Catalogue of the Panjabi and Sindhi manuscripts in the India Office Library* (London, 1977). The beginning and end of each work has been included in cases where literary items are being described, but is omitted for documents of a unique nature.

Colophons have been copied only when they provide additional information other than the date, the name of the scribe or of the author and the title of the work. Omission of the name of the copyist or of other similar information indicates both its absence in the manuscript itself and that identification has not been possible. References to works and editions cited in the catalogue have been checked wherever possible, with the notable exception of the *Hindee manual, or casket of India* (Calcutta, 1802) of which we were not able to trace a copy.

Throughout our work we have received much help from our colleagues, particularly the Director, Miss Joan Lancaster, the Deputy Librarian, Mr Ray Desmond, and members of the India Office Records Staff. We should also like to thank Dr C Shackle of the School of Oriental and African Studies who kindly read the catalogue and made many useful suggestions, Mr Toby Falk who provided notes on the two illustrated manuscripts, and Mr Y Farooqi for his fine calligraphy.

March 1978

S Quraishi
U Sims-Williams

TRANSLITERATION TABLE

	ا	ā or a, i, u in initial position
	آ	ā
	ب	b
	پ	p
	ت	t
ٿ	ٹ	ṭ
	ث	s̱
	ج	j
	چ	ch
	ح	ḥ
	خ	kh
	د	d
ڐ	ڈ	ḍ
	ذ	z̲
	ر	r
ڙ	ڑ	ṛ
	ژ	z
	س	s
	ش	sh
	ص	ṣ

	ض	ẓ
	ط	t̤
	ظ	z̤
	ع	'
	غ	gh
	ف	f
	ق	q
	ک	k
	گ	g
	ل	l
	م	m
	ن	n
	ں	n̲
	و	v, u, o or au
	ہ	h
	ۃ	h or t
ے	ی	y, ī, e or ai
	یٰ	ā
	ء	'

Individual letters in the Urdu extracts have been slightly modified to conform with modern writing conventions, but the spelling remains as in the original manuscript. Diacritical marks have been included for all personal names, but not for place names or well known Anglo-Indian words.

LIST OF ABBREVIATED REFERENCES

AMSS	*Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office.* Vol 2 (London, 1930-40). (Part 1 by C A Storey; part 2 by A J Arberry; parts 3 and 4 by R Levy).
AMSS (Loth)	*A Catalogue of Arabic manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, by Otto Loth (London, 1877).
DTU	Qādirī, Ḥāmid Ḥasan. *Dāstān-i tārīkh-i Urdū* 2nd ed. (Agra, 1957).
EI	*The encyclopaedia of Islam.* New ed. Leiden, (1960-).
GAL	Brockelmann, Carl. *Geschichte der arabischen Litteratur.* 2 vols (Weimar, 1898 and Berlin, 1902). *Supplements* 1-3. 3 vols (Leiden, 1937-42). (Reprint of original 2 vols: Leiden, 1943 and 1949).
HB	*Catalogue of the Library of the India Office. Vol 2, part 2 Hindustani books*, by J F Blumhardt (London, 1900).
HLH	De Tassy, Garcin. *Histoire de la littérature hindouie et hindoustanie.* 2nd ed. 3 vols (Paris, 1870-71). (Reprint: New York, 1968).
HMSS	*Catalogue of the Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, by James Fuller Blumhardt (London, 1926).
HMSS (BM)	*Catalogue of the Hindi, Panjabi and Hindustani manuscripts in the Library of the British Museum*, by J F Blumhardt (London, 1899).
HUL	Bailey, T Grahame. *A history of Urdu literature* (London, 1932).
HUL (Saksena)	Saksena, Ram Babu. *A history of Urdu literature.* 2nd ed. (Allahabad, 1940).
PaMSS	Blumhardt, James Fuller and MacKenzie, D N. *Catalogue of Pashto manuscripts in the libraries of the British Isles* (London, 1965).
PL	Storey, Charles Ambrose. *Persian literature: a bio-bibliographical survey* (London, 1927-). (Reprint: vol 1 part 1, 1970, vol 1 part 2, 1972).
PMSS	*Catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*, by Hermann Ethé (Oxford, 1903 and 1937). (Vol 2 revised and completed by E Edwards).
TAMPH	Panjab University. *Tārīkh-i adabīyāt-i Musulmānān-i Pākistān u Hind* (Lahore, 1972-).
TM	Idārah-i Adabiyāt-i Urdū. *Tazkirah-i makhṭūṭāt, [by] S Muḥyī 'l-Dīn Qādirī Zor* 3 vols (Hyderabad, 1943-59).
TSU	Fallon, F and Karīm al-Dīn, Maulavī. *Tārīkh-i shu'arā-i Urdū* (Delhi, 1848).
TUH	Raḥmān 'Alī Khān. *Tazkirah-i 'ulamā-i Hind* (Lucknow, 1894).
UH	Zaidi, S Mujahid Husain. *Urdu-Handschriften* (Wiesbaden, 1973). (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, 25).
UKND	Jain, Giyān Chand. *Urdū kī nasrī dāstānen* (Karachi, 1954).
VF	Hāshimī, Naṣīr al-Dīn. *Kutub-khānah-i Navvāb Sālār Jang marḥūm kī Urdū qalamī kitābon kī vazāḥatī fihrist* (Hyderabad, 1957).
YDM	Hāshimī, Naṣīr al-Dīn. *Yūrup men Dakhanī makhṭūṭāt* (Hyderabad, 1932).

RELIGION

(See also No 62(2))

1

Delhi Persian 744Ab. Ff 223v-224v; 21 x 14.5 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq; c* 7 Jumādī II AH 1115 (AD 1703), the date of the previous work in the same volume (f 223r)

ṢAD SĪ MAS'ALAH صد سی مسئلہ

A short poem by an anonymous author describing the principal beliefs of Islam.

Begins:

صد سی مسئلہ فرض خدایئے یہ تم سیکھو من چت لایئے

Ends:

بہیا تمام سنو سب بہیے نصیحت امام جعفر نے کہیے

The poem is closely related to No 3(4), of the same name, and also to a printed version published as one of several works under the title *Majmū'ah* in Lucknow in 1873. However, it contains a number of verses which are not included in the other versions, and the arrangement is slightly different.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand is almost certainly that of Muḥammad Sharīf, the scribe of Delhi Persian 744Aa.

2

Urdu 157c. Ff 41r-107r; 23 x 16 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq. c* AH 1237 (AD 1821), the date of the following work in the volume (f 122v) almost certainly written by the same scribe.

TANBĪH AL GHĀFILĪN تنبیہ الغافلین

A prose treatise on the observance of religious duties based on tradition, almost certainly translated, although there is no mention of it in the manuscript, by an anonymous author from a Persian work by Shāh Rafī' al-Dīn ibn Valī Allāh Dihlavī.

Begins:

اچھی اچھی تعریفیں اور صفتیں اللہ تعالے کو ثابت ہے۔

Ends (with a verse):

ناتوانی خاکساری پیشہ کن دم بدم از مرگ خود اندیشہ کن

The work is divided into twenty chapters, identical to those listed by Blumhardt in his description of Benī Narāyan's version of *Tanbīh al-ghāfilīn* (*HMSS* No 19). Benī Narāyan's version and a later enlarged one made in AH 1243 (AD 1827) by Sayyid 'Abd Allāh (*Tuḥfat al-vā'iẓīn* (Bombay, 1872)) both mention an earlier anonymous translation which was un-idiomatic, incorrect and difficult to understand. It is possible that the present work is a copy of this earlier translation.

There are leaves missing after f 51v.

Copyist: Unnamed, but probably Muḥammad Ḥasīm al-Dīn, the scribe of Urdu 157d.

Urdu 151.   125 ff; 20 x 15 cm; mostly crude *Nasta'līq*; dated from 16 Sha'ban AH 1233 to 17 Rabī' I AH 1245 (AD 1818-29) [Delhi Urdu 27]

Five religious treatises

1   Urdu 151a;   ff 2r-56v; 9 lines to a page; dated 1 Ramaẓān AH 1240 (AD 1825)

Naṣīḥat al-Muslimīn   نصیحة المسلمین

A prose work on *shirk* and *tauḥīd* divided into five chapters written, according to his introduction, by Khurram 'Alī in AH 1238 (1822). Other copies in the India Office Library are described by Blumhardt in *HMSS* Nos 22 and 168.

Begins:

سبحان اللہ کیا شان ہے تیری کہ بغیر مدد دوسرے کے اتنے بڑے آسمان
اور زمین کو کس خوبصورتی کے ساتھ پیدا کیا

Ends:

تو اپنے حال میں کچھ سوچ خورم   زباں اب بند کر واللہ اعلم

The author according to Raḥmān 'Alī (*TUH* p 56) was a pupil of Shāh 'Abd al-'Azīz Dihlavī's school. He was a staunch opponent of innovation, working hard to strengthen the Sunnah. He wrote several other religious works apart from this one. He died in AH 1271 (AD 1855).

The work ends with a *masnavī* on infidelity.

An edition was first published in Calcutta in 1848.

Copyist: Sayyid Murād 'Alī.

Colophon:

تمام ہوا ساتھ مدد خدا جل شانہ اعلیٰ کے رسالہ نصیحۃ المسلمین بیچ تاریخ
پہلی رمضان شریف کے دن جمعرات کا وقت چاشت ۔ سید مراد علی بیچ
مسجد پنجابیاں روبرو چبوترہ کوتوالی ۱۲۴۰ھ ہجری غفر اللہ ذنوبی و ذنوبکم ۔

2   Urdu 151b;   ff 57r-65v; 11-12 lines to a page; dated Ṣafar AH 1242 (AD 1826).

An anonymous poem divided into 30 sections concerning ablution, prayer, fasting and other ritual practices.

Begins:

خدا کی ثنا اور صفت کہہ تمام   کہوں میں نبی پر درود اور سلام

Ends:

سخن ہے میرا اگر سراپا خطا   بزرگانسے ہے چشم لطف و عطا
کیا میں نے اس مختصر کو تمام   محمد نبی پر درود اور سلام

Copyist: Sayyid Murād 'Alī

3 Urdu 151c; ff 66r-89v; 11 lines to a page; dated 24 Shavvāl AH 1241 (AD 1826)

An anonymous prose description of the principal beliefs of Islam

Begins:

الهي شکر تیرے احسان کا ادا کروں کس زبانسے . . .

Ends:

اور یہی پهل شریعت اور طریقت اور معرفت اور حقیقت کا ہے وصلی اللّٰہ علیٰ . . .

Copyist: Unnamed, but the handwriting is so similar to that of the previous work, that it is almost certainly Murād ʿAlī's.

4 Urdu 151d; ff 90r-91v; 11-12 lines to a page

Ṣad sī mas'alah صد سی مسئلہ

Another version of this anonymous poem, slightly different from No 1, but almost identical with the printed edition of 1873.

Begins:

صد سی مسئلہ فرض خدائے یہہ تم سیکهو من چت لائے

Ends:

لڑکیاں تابع عورتاں جان عورتوں کا کفن لڑکیونکو مان

This work is followed by several verses in Panjabi.

5 Urdu 151f; ff 100r-111v; 12-14 lines to a page; dated Shaʿbān AH 1233 (AD 1818)

Masāʾil-i hindī مسائل ہندی

An anonymous poem describing Islamic beliefs.

Begins:

حمد اپنی آپ کہتا ہے خدا ورنہ کب ہمسے ثنا ہووے ادا

Ends:

تم سلامت رہو نہیں کچھ غم سب کچھ ہوگا مگر نہ ہونگے ہم

The poem is divided into two parts (ff 100r-108v and 108v-111v), each with its own colophon. The first part is dated 16 Shaʿbān AH 1233 (AD 1818) but, in the colophon to the second part, the day of the month has been partially cut from the bottom of the page.

Second colophon (f 111v):

تمام شد نسخہ مسائل ہندی شہر شعبان بتاریخ بست . . . پنجشنبہ ۱۲۳۳

4

Delhi Persian 1153. 120 ff; 24 x 15 cm; dating from Jumādī I AH 1241 to 29 Ramaẓān AH 127[0?] (AD 1825-54)

Two Arabic works on fiqh with translations into Urdu prose

1 Delhi Persian 1153c; ff 76r-84v; 27 lines to a page; *Nastaʿlīq* and *Naskhī* (Arabic); dated 1 Rabīʿ II AH 1244 (AD 1828)

Khulāṣat al-Kaidānī خلاصة الكيداني

A copy of the Arabic treatise, also called *Maṭālib al-muṣallī* or *Muqaddimat al-ṣalāh*, commonly ascribed to Luṭf Allāh al-Nasafī al-Fāḍil al-Kaidānī (*d* AH 750 (AD 1349): see *GAL* ii p 198, *Suppl* ii p 269), together with interlinear translations by an anonymous translator into Persian, in black ink, and Urdu, in red ink. For other copies of the Arabic text in the India Office Library see *AMSS* Nos 1672-75.

Begins (Urdu):

اے رب میرے، آسان کر تو کہ شروع کرتا ہوں میں اس کتاب کو
ساتھ نام اللہ کے ...

Ends (f 84r):

تمام ہوئی یہ کتاب مبارک اچھی کہ نام اسکا خلاصہ کیدانی ہے۔

The work contains marginal comments in Persian and Urdu, and is followed on f 84v by a short note in Urdu on the advantages of praising God.

Copyist: Sayyid Murād ʿAlī.

2 Delhi Persian 1153d; ff 86r-115v; 22-26 and 11 lines to a page; *Nastaʿlīq* and *Naskhī* (Arabic); Arabic text dated 3 Ramaẓān AH 1244 (AD 1829)

[*al-Sirājīyah*] السراجية

A copy of the well-known treatise on the division of inheritances, here entitled *Sirājī*, by Sirāj al-Dīn Muḥammed ibn Muḥammad al-Sajāwandī (*fl* 12th century AD, see *GAL* i p 378, *Suppl* i p 650), with a partial translation into Urdu in red ink. For other copies of the Arabic text in the India Office Library see *AMSS* (Loth) Nos 239-43 and *AMSS* Nos 1741-47.

Begins (Urdu):

اے اللہ آسان کر۔ شروع کرتا ہوں میں ساتھ نام ایسے اللہ کے کہ بخشش . . .

Ends (f 98r):

اور اگر کسر رہوے اوپر سب فرقونکی یا اوپر بعض کے یا اوپر تمام فریقو نکے
صحت مسئلہ کی ہوگی ساتھ قاعدوں ذکر کئے کے اور اللہ خوب جانتا ہے۔

The Urdu translation is incomplete ending on f 98r. The translator is unnamed.

The work contains marginal notes in Urdu and Persian, and is followed on f 115r by a note in Persian on praying while travelling.

Copyist: Sayyid Murād ʿAlī

Colophon (f 115r): قد فرغ لهذه الكتاب المسمى سراجى بخط بنده فقير حقير تراب الاقدام
استادان و درويشان سيد مراد على ولد عاشقى تمت يوم الثلث فى
شهر الصيام اربع واربعون ماتين الف سنة هجرة النبوى ۱۲۴۴ ہجری

Urdu 156. 116 ff; 22 x 15.5 cm; 13-14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; mid-19th century [Delhi Urdu 21]

Three prose treatises by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh

This manuscript is presumably the one mentioned by De Tassy (*HLH* ii p 177) as No 1066 of a catalogue of Urdu books bought by the British Government after the fall of Delhi in 1857. The catalogue he refers to must be the first draft catalogue compiled in Calcutta from 1859 to 1866 of which unfortunately no copy has as yet been traced.

1 Urdu 156a; ff 1r-91v and 116

Ḥifẓ al-īmān min yadd al-Shaiṭān حفظ الايمان من يد الشيطان

A prose treatise directed against the doctrines of the Wahhabis, criticising the founder of the movement, 'Abd al-Wahhāb, and his followers in India.

Begins (f 12r):

حمد کی سزاوار حقیقتہ وہ ذات ہے کہ جسنے ہم کو طالب سنت کیا۔

Ends (f 91v):

یہ آخر کلام اس مولف کا اور اس دعا پر اکتفا کرتا ہے ربنا اغفرلنا ولا جوابنا . . .

The author is almost certainly the Maulavī Karīm Allāh Dihlavī ibn Maulavī Luṭf Allāh Fārūqī described by Raḥmān 'Alī in *TUH* p 172. He is there said to have written many works, though none is individually mentioned. Several, including some in Arabic and Persian, are preserved in the India Office Library collection. He died at the age of ninety in AH 1291 (AD 1874).

The work is preceded by an index (ff 6r-11v), and also contains pages of what must have been a draft of the present copy: ff 1 and 116 are part of an index, ff 2r-3v = ff 55r (bottom line)-56v and ff 4r-5v = ff 76v (line 6) -78v with only slight differences.

Copyist: The author, whose signature appears on f 12r in the margin.

2 Urdu 156d; ff 97r-108r

Another anti-Wahhabi treatise, discussing fifteen controversial points.

Begins:

حامدا مصلیا داعیا کہتا ہے فقیر سراپا غرق تشویر متوسل بحبل اللہ محمد عزیز اللہ۔

Ends:

خواہ فقہا کہیں خواہ نہیں وہ سارا بدعت ہے۔
مسئلہ پندرہواں۔

The title is given in a marginal note (f 97r) which is almost illegible but may be read *Risālah-i ḥallat-i aṣl-i ashyā* The work is incomplete ending abruptly two-thirds of the way down f 108r with the fifteenth subject.

Copyist: Unnamed, but presumably the author, Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, whose hand in 156a is identical.

3 Urdu 156e; ff 110r-115v

An untitled reply to a Wahhabi *fatvā* against the practice of praying for a dead person's soul on the third day after his death.

Begins:

پس از حمد اور صلوٰۃ کے کہتا ہے محمد کریم اللہ کہ بعضے دوستوں نے فتویٰ درباب
انکار وصول ثواب روز سوئم کے پیش کیا۔

Ends:

ولہذا قال الشافعی فی حق الاصحاب کن رجال وہم رجال

The final pages are missing, the last sentence on f 115v being incomplete.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the handwriting is identical with that of Muḥammad Karīm Allāh in 156a.

6

Delhi Persian 195c. Ff 35r-50v; 22.5 x 16 cm; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq* and *Naskhī* (Arabic); mid-19th century

HIDĀYAT AL-ẒĀLLĪN FĪ DAF' INKĀR AL-MUNKIRĪN ہدایۃ الضالین فی دفع انکار المنکرین

A prose translation by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh in support of certain miracles ascribed to the Prophet Muḥammad.

Begins:

ثنا اور نیاز ایسے قادر کو زیبا ہے کہ جسنے تمامی معجزے اگلے انبیا کے مع شئے
زاید اوپر ہاتھ نبی ہمارے کے ظاہر کئے . . .

Ends:

. . . اور بچاوے ہمیں انکار حدیث سے اور بچاوے ہمیں انکار مذہب سے اور بچاوے
ہمیں برُے کہنے اہلِ مکہ سے اور برُے کہنے اولی الامر سے. اللھم انصر من نصر دین محمد . . .

The title is given on f 38r, but differently in the colophon.

Copyist: Muḥammad Amīr Allāh.

Colophon:

تمام شد بعون اللہ المستعان رسالہ مسمی بہدایۃ الضالین فی دفع انکار
المنکرین من تالیفات زبدہ علماء دہر خلاصہ فضلاء عصر حضرت مولانا محمد
کریم اللہ صاحب . . . بخط ناقص اضعف من عباد اللہ شیخ محمد امیر اللہ ولد
خلیفہ محمد یسین سرہندی غفر اللہ ذنوبہما صورت انصرام یافت۔

7

Urdu 145. 22 ff; 22 x 15 cm; 17-19 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; 19th century [Delhi Arabic 319A]

An untitled prose account by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh of the birth of Muḥammad and certain miracles connected with it.

Begins:

سب تعریفیں اوس جناب کو لائق ہیں کہ جسنے پیدا کیا آسمان اور زمین . . .

Ends:

. . . اس مولف کی کہ نام اوسکا محمد کریم اللہ ہے اور سکیو کہ جو مجلس مولود کرے اور اس کے تئیں کہ جو عاشق نام رسول . . . کے ہوئے۔

Fff 1r-3r and the margin of f 7r contain verses in Persian in praise of the Prophet, and a short prayer in Arabic follows at the end on f 22v.

8

IO 4308b*. Ff 132r-145v; 29 x 17 cm; 17-19 lines to a page; crude *Nasta'līq; c* AH 1264 (AD 1847) [Delhi Arabic 27b]

ISBĀT AL-SITTAH FĪ DAF' AHL AL-BID'AH اثبات الستہ فی دفع اہل البدعہ

A prose treatise by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh in support of the practice of illuminating mosques (see also No 10(2)).

Begins:

سپاس بیقیاس اوس خالق کو لائق ہے کہ جسنے اپنے ہی کو حکم روشنی کا فرمایا

Ends:

یہ نہیں سمجھ میں کہ یہ شکاری جانور ہے قرآن میں اسکی حرمت۔ اس پر نحوا مخواہ بہتان

According to the introduction, this work arose out of an incident in AH 1264 (AD 1847) when a merchant Quṭb al-Dīn presented lamps for use in the Jāmi' Mosque. The author argued against Naẕīr Ḥusain, Naṣīr al-Dīn and others that illuminating mosques was permissible. He made this abridgment from a more detailed work on the same subject which he had written earlier in Persian.

The copy is incomplete, the final leaves being missing. There are some marginal comments.

Copyist: Possibly the author, Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, whose hand (see No 5(1) etc) appears to be identical.

* This manuscript should be requisitioned by the number Arabic 1171.

9

Delhi Persian 208i.   Ff 152r-157v; 22 x 16 cm; 11-13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; mid-19th century

DAR JAVĀZ-I SHI'R-KHVĀNĪ DAR KHUṬBAH   درجواز شعرخوانی درخطبہ

A short treatise in prose on the lawfulness of reading poetry in the *khuṭbah*, almost certainly by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh.

Begins:

سوال علماء سنت کیا فرماتے ہیں بیچ حق ٹھہرنے شعر فارسی یا ہندی کے
درمیان خطبہ کے۔

Ends:

پھر ہمیں کیکے رسول سے کیا غرض ہے ۔

The author's name does not appear in the text, but references to Quṭb al-Dīn Khān, Naẕīr Ḥusain and others whose views Muḥammad Karīm Allāh contested on other occasions, and the fact that most of the other works in the volume are by him, suggest that he is the author.

The title is given in a marginal note on f 152r. The text contains some corrections and notes.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand suggests Muḥammad Karīm Allāh (see 156(1) etc).

10

Delhi Persian 1151.   129ff; 22 x 14 cm; different scribes and styles of calligraphy; dating from AH 1179 to *c* 1266 (AD 1765-1849)

Two treatises

1   Delhi Persian 1151c;   ff 29r-43r; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 2 Rabī' II in the regnal year 6 of Muḥammad Akbar (AD 1812)

Ramz al-'āshiqīn   رمز العاشقین

A Sufi *masnavī* on mystical love by a poet Ma'būd Shāh of whom nothing else appears to be known, completed, according to the author, on 1 Ramaẓān AH 1216 (AD 1802).

Begins:

بشنوید اے رہ رواں رازداں   بولتا ہوں بولتی کی داستاں

Ends:

جب یہ رمز العاشقین میں کہہ چکا   چارشنبہ غرہ رمضان تھا
پوچھی کہ اور ہے اسکی سنہ (؟)   یار ہجری بارہ سے سولہ تھے سن
کیجئے گر شعر کا اسکے شمار   تو یہ بنینگے چار سے اکتیس بار

Copyist: Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, according to a marginal note on f 29r.

Colophon:

تمام شد نسخه رمز العاشقین من تصنیف ضعیف النحیف فقیر حقیر خانه بدوش
معبود شاه تاریخ دوئم ربیع الثانی سنه ۶ محمد اکبر بادشاه غازی

2 Delhi Persian 1151k; ff 121r-128v; 12-19 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; and *Naskhī* (Arabic); *c* AH 1266 (AD 1849), a date mentioned in the text

An anonymous prose treatise in support of the practice of illuminating mosques, with quotations from *ḥadīṣ* in Arabic, almost certainly by Muḥammad Karīm Allāh.

Begins:

ہم سوال کرتے ہیں علما سے کہ روشنی کرنی مسجد میں خواہ قندیل ہوویں یا چراغ
ہوویں مسنون ہے یا حرام ...

Ends:

... سنیں آواز نقارے سے سحری میں منع کریں پھر چونکہ جو رونوں سے پوچھیں
کہ ڈنکی ہوئی ہیں ۔

The author's name does not appear in the text, but mention of Quṭb al-Dīn Khān, Nazīr Ḥusain and others suggests that it is Muḥammad Karīm Allāh. The text is different from No 8, and is unfinished with leaves missing after f 126 and at the end. Ff 127-28 are mostly crossed out, and may in fact be from a draft copy of the same or a similar work. There are some marginal notes.

Copyist: Possibly Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, whose hand in Delhi Persian 1151c appears to be the same.

11

IO 4297. Ff 235; 21 x 15 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*. mid-19th century [Delhi Urdu 30]

Two treatises

1 IO 4297h; ff 77v-118r

[*Radd-i Ismā'īlīyah*] رد اسماعیلیہ

A tract by Maulavī Makhṣūṣ Allāh

Begins:

الحمد للہ نحمدہ ونستعینہ ... اجمعین ۔ امابعد فہذہ مقدمہ بیچ تحقیق توحید شرعی کے ..

Ends:

... بس اوتارا جکو زید بیٹے دہب نے ایک منزل میں یہاں تک کہ گذرے
ہم اوپر ایک پل کے بس جب

The author is probably the Maulavī Makhṣuṣ Allāh ibn Maulānā Rafī' al-Dīn mentioned briefly by Raḥmān 'Alī (*TUH* p 223). He died in AH 1273 (AD 1856).

The names of the work, author and scribe are given in a note on f 77r. The text is incomplete, breaking off abruptly halfway through the last page.

Copyist: Muḥammad Karīm Allāh.

2 IO 4279i; ff 119v-158v

[*Radd-i Vahhābīyah*] ردوہابیہ

An anonymous work against the Wahhabis.

Begins:

حمد اور سپاس اوس واحد احد کو لائق ہے کہ جسنے معدوم بخت کو
اوپر تخت وجود کے بٹھایا . . .

Ends:

لیکن مایة المسائل کو فقط روایت فقہ سے لکھا ہے کوئی حدیث اوسمیں
نہیں ہے الا ندرۃ

The title is given in a note on f 119r.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand suggests Muhammad Karīm Allāh.

12

IO 4311*, 237 ff; 22 x 15.5 cm; *Nasta'līq*, *Nīm-shikastah* and *Naskhī* (Arabic); mid-19th century [Delhi Urdu 17]

Three treatises

1 IO 4311a; ff 1v-47v; 13-14 lines to a page

Aḥkām al-'īdain احکام العیدین

A compilation by Muhammad Quṭb al-Dīn Khān consisting of a translation, with commentary, in Urdu prose of Muḥammad Isḥāq's *Fazā'il Zī 'l-ḥijjah* (ff 5v-38r), with extracts in Arabic from the original work, followed by two *khuṭbah*s in Arabic on 'Īd al-fiṭr and 'Īd al-zuḥā with interlinear Urdu translations (ff 38r-44r), and an *istiftā* in Persian and Arabic by Ḥāfiẓ Aḥmad 'Alī Sahāranpūrī on slaughtering animals without pronouncing the name of God (ff 44v-47v).

Begins:

قلم ایسی وحدہ لاشریک کے حمد لکھتا ہے کہ جسنے حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام
کو مرتبہ خلت کا عطا فرمایا . . .

Ends:

اگرچہ نام خدا وقت ذبح برزبان آوردہ باشد
مگر ذابح ان علی الاصح کافر نیست . واللہ اعلم وعلمہ .

* This manuscript should be requisitioned by the number Arabic 1174

Navvāb Quṭb al-Dīn Khān (AH 1219-89 (AD 1804-72). See *TUH* p 169) was a traditionist of Delhi and a pupil of Maulavī Muḥammad Isḥāq Dihlavī (*d* AH 1262 (AD 1845). See *TUH* p 178). Raḥmān 'Alī lists several of his works including *Aḥkām al-'īdain*. He appears to have been a frequent opponent of Muḥammad Karīm Allāh. In his introduction, the author explains that after Isḥāq left India in AH 1258 (AD 1842) his works were in danger of being forgotten. In response to a request from some of Isḥāq's followers to help make his writings more available, Quṭb al-Dīn translated this collection of *ḥadīs* on the first ten days of the month Zū 'l-ḥijjah.

The *istiftā* has copies of the seals of Sayyid Maḥbūb 'Alī Ja'farī, Muḥammad Quṭb al-Dīn, Muḥammad Karīm Allāh dated AH 1241 (AD 1825), Faqīr Aḥmad Sa'īd, Muḥammad Makhṣūṣ Allāh and Ḥāfiẓ Sayyid Muḥammad.

Copyist: Muḥammad Bakhsh? Another scribe, Ḥaidar 'Alī, is also named on f 47v. Possibly he wrote the *istiftā* from which this was copied.

Colophon:

من تصنیف مولوی محمد قطب الدین خان صاحب سلمہ اللہ تعالے شرح رسالہ
فضائل ذلحجہ من تصنیف قدوۃ العلماء والکاملین زبدۃ الصحا والعارفین مولانا
محمد اسحاق صاحب ... سید اضعف العباد محمد بخش

2 IO 4311b; ff 48r-60v; 13 lines to a page

Maẓhar-i ḥaqq مظہر حق

A prose treatise on the position of male and female slaves in Islam by Muḥammad Quṭb al-Dīn Khān.

Begins:

بعد حمد ملک الاملاک اور درود رسول رب الافلاک کے عرض کرتا ہے مسکین محمد قطب
الدین خادم حضرت مولانا محمد اسحاق ...

Ends:

ایک جگہ سے پکڑ کر جب دوسری جگہ لیجاتے تو احرازساتہ ولد کے مستحق ہوتا

This work consists of two *istiftās*, one by Muḥammad Isḥāq (ff 54v-55v) and the other by Vajh al-Dīn Sahāranpūrī (ff 56r-60v), to which the author has prefixed a few *ḥadīs* as an introduction.

The *istiftās* contain copies of the seals of Mufti Muḥammad Ikrām al-Dīn Khān, Muḥammad Karīm Allāh, Ikrām 'Alī known as Mufti Sayyid Raḥmat 'Alī, Ḥājī Qāsim, Faqīr Aḥmad Sa'īd, Muḥammad Naẓīr Ḥusain, Muḥammad Ṣadr al-Dīn and Muḥammad Quṭb al-Dīn.

Copyist: Sharaf son of 'Aẓīm, or possibly Muḥammad Bakhsh as the writing appears identical with that of the previous work, in which case Sharaf would be the scribe of the *istiftā* from which this was copied.

3 IO 4311c; ff 61v-90r; 14 lines to a page

An anonymous collection of *ḥadīs* on the month Ramaẓān and fasting, with an interlinear translation and marginal notes in Urdu prose.

Begins:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ... سب تعریف ہے واسطے اللہ کے جو پروردگار ہے عالمونکا

Ends:

تھے رسول خدا صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم روزہ رکھتے یعنی کبھی اول مہینے کے سے تین دن۔
نقل کی یہ ترمذی اورنسائی نے۔

The work is incomplete, ending two-thirds of the way down f 90r.

13

Urdu 154. 14 ff; 23.5 x 15.5 cm; 9-12 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated AH 1274 (AD 1857)

GULZĀR-I NA'T گلزار نعت

A collection of twenty-seven *qaṣā'id* and *qiṭ'āt* in praise of God and Muḥammad by Raḥmān 'Alī Ṭaish son of Subḥān 'Alī of Dacca.

Begins:

حمد بیحد مرقادریرا سزد کہ مشاطۂ قدرتش عروس معنی بکرار در حجلۂ
فکر انسانی جلوۂ ظہور بخشید۔

Ends:

ہمیشہ وردِ جاں اے طیش کر نام مبارک کو
محمدؐ یا رسول اللہ محمد یا رسول اللہ
یقیں ہے حال پر تیرے نظر رحمت کی ہوئیگی
سرک جائیگا کوہ غم دل برہم سے مثل کاہ

This work was published with a further ten poems in Cawnpore in 1876. There was also, according to de Tassy (*HLH* ii p 526), an earlier edition published there in 1868.

The preface is dated AH 1284 (AD 1867), but the date at the end of the first poem and in the colophon is AH 1274.

Copyist: 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Colophon:

حق مالک یہ کتاب ... مصنفہ ... شاعر نکتہ داں ... منشی رحمن علیصاحب ...
کتبہ ہذا خط کنندہ احقر الانام مواد لاسلام ... بست ویکم ماہ حسین ۱۲۷۴ھ ...
روز پنجشنبہ ... کاتب الحروف ... مولوی عبدالعزیز صاحب

Delhi Persian 1016a. Ff 1r-16r; 21 x 13 cm; 9 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq; c* AH 1246 (AD 1830), the date of the following work in the same volume (f 26v), almost certainly written by the same scribe

RISĀLAH DAR SHARḤ-I DO BAIT رسالہ درشرح دوبیت

A prose commentary by Muḥammad Munīr Khān on the first two verses of Rūmī's *Maṣnavī-i ma'navī*, in the style of Jāmī's Persian commentary *Sharḥ-i baitain-i Maṣnavī*.

Begins:

ظاہر ہے کہ اکثر بزرگوں نے توجیہات مناسب مقام کی بیان فرمائی ہیں

Ends:

پس بات کو کوتاہ کیجئے اور سلام اوپر ذات پاک پیغمبر خدا صلے ... کے پر بھیجئے

The author is presumably the same Navvāb Munīr Khān called A'ẓam al-Daulah Mu'īn al-Mulk Qasvar Jang who in AH 1231 (AD 1815) wrote the Persian grammatical work *Zā'id al-favā'id* (Delhi Persian 1534a).

Hāshimī also describes this work in *YDM* pp 620-21.

HISTORY

(See also Nos 36, 62(1) and 78 - 85)

IO 4008. 9ff; 21 x 14.5 cm; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 10 January 1896 [W Irvine, MS 203]

ḤĀLĀT-I NĀDIR SHĀH حالات نادرشاه

A short account in Persian prose of Nādir Shāh's invasion of India, interspersed with Urdu verses (headed '*hindī*') with Persian translations, composed by Amar of Chanderi in 1795 Samvat (AD 1738).

Begins (f 1v):

اورنگ زیب شاه برتخت دہلی پنجاه سال بادشاہی ساختہ . . .

Ends:

نینوں ناتہہ کبیر میں بہیا امرت پانی
شہر چندیری چوتیرہ تیری جہا سورہانے

The colophon states that this work was copied for Irvine from an original obtained from Bareilly, Rohilkhand, with the help of Mr [Eustace John] Kitts, Judge of Bareilly. A note in Irvine's hand on f 1r records the date of receipt as 7 February 1896.

Storey also mentions this manuscript (*PL* p 618).

Copyist: Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz of Bhitrī, who was George Jasper Nicholls' scribe (see No 24).

Colophon:

اصل کتاب از شہر بریلی روہیلکنڈ بتوجہ و امداد جناب معلی القاب مسٹر کٹس
صاحب بہادر جج ضلع بریلی بدست آمده وحسب الحکم صاحب ممدوح یک نقل
برداشتہ بحضور عالی مناقب والاشان محسن شرفا این بلاد جناب فیضیاب
ولیم آروین صاحب بہادر از شہر بریلی ملک ہندوستان ارسال
ولایت گردید ۔ ۱۰ جنوری ۱۸۹۶ء
تابعدار قدیم محمد عبد العزیز ساکن بہتری سیدپور ضلع غازیپور ملک ہندوستان

16

Urdu 170*. 74 ff; 26.5 x 16 cm; 17 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*, English synopsis in the margins; c 1843, ff 5v-2v of English notes dated at Sukhur, 15 December 1844

AKHBĀR-I ḤASAN اخبار حسن

A history of the Rohillas of Kather (or Katehr according to the gazetteers), Rohilkhand, up to 1788, by Muḥammad Ḥasan Riẓa Khān.

* Accessioned October 1964. No information is available as to how this manuscript came into the possession of the India Office Library but it was probably after the death of Frederick Goldney in 1941.

Begins (f 7v):

حمد بیحد اور ثنائے بعید ذات پاک قدسی صفات کی اور ستائش بغایت . . .

Ends:

تا این وقت نواب شہامت جنگ مسند ریاست اور نواب احمد یار خان عہدہ
نیابت پر مفتخر اور ممتاز ہیں ۔

The author was the son of Muḥammad Kāmkār Khān, whose grandfather was the famous Rohilla Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān (*d* 1774). He wrote this history in AH 1250 (AD 1834) at the request of Theophilus Boileau – rather than Blumhardt's Babelow (*HMSS* (BM) No 7) – who was serving in Bareilly in 1834 and 1835.

A note in English on f 1v describes this copy as a 'History of the Pathans of Rohilkhund by Nawab Husn Ruza Khan great grandson of Hafiz Ruhmut (or Hafiz ool Moolk)'. It then adds that the manuscript was presented by the author to Captain Goldney, 4th Regt Native Infantry, at Bareilly on 1 January 1844. This is confirmed by a note in Persian by the author on f 6r. It was presumably Philip Goldney, Acting Deputy Commissioner in Sind under Sir Charles Napier from 1854 to 1855, who added the English synopsis in the margins and the note (ff 5v-2v) on the Rohillas and the family of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān.

The name of Philip Goldney's son, Major F[rederick Charles Napier] Goldney is inscribed on f 74v.

Copyist: Presumably the author, Muḥammad Ḥasan Riẓā Khān.

Colophon:

الحمد للہ کہ یہ نسخہ داستانہائے طلسم بیان . . . اور بجہت یادگار بندہ گنہگار . . .
محمد حسن رضا خان حسب الارشاد . . . مسٹر تیوفلس بائلو صاحب بہادر کے اہتمام
اور اختتام پذیر ہوا ۔

17

Urdu 134. 264 ff; 32.5 x 21 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* ff 1A-1C of English notes by Irvine; dated 16 February 1878 [W Irvine, MS 20]

LAUḤ-I TĀRĪKH لوح تاریخ

A prose history of the Bangash rulers of Farrukhabad up to and including the beginning of the reign of Tajammul Husain (1823-46) by Muḥammad Munavvar 'Alī Khān Farrukhābādī, revised and enlarged by Sayyid Bahādur 'Alī.

Begins:

سب تعریف اللہ کے واسطے ہے اور وہی ہے حمد و ثنا کے لائق

Ends:

بنے تبلاکے اسکا با آداب   اور تاریخ کا کیا جب فکر
ہاتف غیب نے پہونچ بشتاب   میرے آگے پڑھا یہ مصرع
کیا ہی ہے میاں یہ خوب کتاب ۱۲۵۵

According to the introduction, Munavvar ʿAlī Khān completed the original work, *Vaqāʾ-i Farrukhābād*, in AH 1248 (AD 1832). It was based on several sources including a history by Maulavī Valī Allāh (*Tārīkh-i Farrukhābād*) and verbal information given by Khān Ṣāḥib Allāhdād Khān. The enlarged version was finished in AH 1255 (AD 1839).

The manuscript contains fairly detailed accounts of the authors. Munavvar ʿAlī Khān, son of Sarfarāz ʿAlī Khān, was born *c* AH 1213 (AD 1798), being forty-two when the later version was written. His great-great-grandmother was Daulat Khātūn, the daughter of Muḥammad Khān Bangash (*d* 1743). He died, according to Muftī Valī Allāh (*ʿAhd-i Bangash* (Karachi, 1965)), in AH 1280 (AD 1863).

Sayyid Bahādur ʿAlī, son of Mardān ʿAlī, was born around AH 1194-95 (AD 1780). He gives his date of birth quite clearly as AH 1197 (AD 1782), but contradicts it by saying he was seven in AH 1201 (AD 1786) and sixty when he completed this work. He was educated in Farrukhabad and later in Lucknow where he studied poetry with Ghulām Muḥammad Fāʾiq and Muṣḥafī, and took part in readings with Mīr Taqī Mīr, Sulaimān Shikoh, Muṣḥafī, Inshā Allāh and Jurʾat. He wrote under the names Nūr, Gardish and Vāmiq. He returned to Farrukhabad in AH 1217 (AD 1802) when it came fully under British rule, and held various different appointments there. Bāhadur ʿAlī lists thirteen of his works including several *maṣnavī*s and *dīvān*s, and this history to which he gives the alternative title *ʿUnvān-i khāndān-i Bangash*. He died in AH 1270 (AD 1854).

A note in Urdu at the end says that this copy was made for Irvine, [Joint] Magistrate [and Deputy Collector] at Farrukhabad, with the help of Maulānā Maulavī Ṣadr al-Dīn Aḥmad Allāhābādī, Tahsildar for the Magistrate of Farrukhabad. It contains a list of the Nawabs of Farrukhabad on f 264v.

A signed note by Irvine on f 1Dr records the date of receipt as 24 April 1878.

Copyist: Aḥmad ʿAlī Khan Farrukhābādī.

Colophon:

الحمد للہ و المنت کہ کتاب ہذا حسب الارشاد فیض بنیاد صاحب والا . . مسٹر ولیم
آروین صاحب بہادر دام اقبالہ مجسٹریٹ ضلع فرخ آباد بوساطت مولانا مولوی
صدرالدین احمد صاحب آلہ آبادی سلمہ اللہ الصمد تحصیلدار ذی اختیار مجسٹریٹ
فرخ آباد بندہ ہیچمدان خادم الطلبہ احمد علیخان فرخ آبادی تحریر نمود بتاریخ شانزدہم
ماہ فروری سنہ ۱۸۷۸ء اختتام پذیر رفت ۔

18

Urdu 138. 517 ff; 28.5 x 19 cm; 14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* very worm-eaten in parts; dated 19 February 1856 [W Irvine, MS 166]

LAUḤ-I TĀRĪKH لوح تاریخ

Another copy, made at an earlier date than No 17, of Sayyid Bahādur 'Alī's revised version of Muḥammad Munavvar 'Alī Khān's history of Farrukhabad, with an additional section in chapter seven by the original author continuing the history up to AH 1272 (AD 1855), followed by descriptions of 69 Sufis and 67 Urdu and Persian poets of Farrukhabad arranged in alphabetical order.

A note on the dust jacket in Irvine's hand says 'Received from G J[asper Nicholls? (See No 24)] . . . 1894 in very bad condition'.

Copyist: Munavvar 'Alī Khān.

Colophon:

تمام ہوئی یہ (کتا)ب لوح تاریخ کہ ہے نام اسکا متضمن سال تصنیف اسکی کا ہے
حسب الارشاد فیض بنیاد نوابصاحب قبلہ عالم عالمیان (نواب تجملحسین) خان
بہادر دام اقبالہ بخط بندہ منور (علیخان) ... واقعہ ۱۹ فروری ۱۸۵۶ء
صورت اتمام یافت ...

19

IO 4528. 20 ff; 29 x 19 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* dated 9 September 1849 [A K Forbes]

MUNTAKHAB AZ TAVĀRĪKH-I SIKANDARĪ منتخب از تواریخ سکندری

An anonymous translation into Urdu prose of part of the Persian work *Mir'āt-i Sikandarī* by Sikandar ibn Muḥammad Manjhū Akbar describing the history of the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh Begara of Gujarat from his accession in 1459 until the conquest of Junagarh in 1472.

Begins:

نقل کرنے والوں تواریخ اور سیر نے لکھا ہے کہ بیچ سنہ ۸۱۸ آٹھ سو سترہ
کے سلطان احمد ...

Ends:

اس سبب سے رائے جیسنگ نے حرام خوری سے ہاتھ پیچھا کھینچا ۔

This copy was made at the request of the previous owner, Alexander Kinloch Forbes, who spent much of his time in India in Gujarat, taking a great interest in everything connected with the province; collecting manuscripts, and making copies from them. He is described in the colophon as Assistant [Judge and Sessions Judge] of the court at Ahmedabad.

Copyist: Mānak La'l of Ahmadabad.

Colophon:

تمت تمام شد این نسخه منتخب از تواریخ سکندری احوالات وحقیقت دارالسلطنت
بلده احمد آباد دسلطان محمود بیگره حسب الفرمائش الیک جاندر کینلاک فاربس
صاحب بهادر نشیستن عدالت ضلع احمد آباد از دستخط فقیر حقیر مانک لعل ولد
ترنگ لعل قوم بهرم کهتری ساکن بلده مذکور تحریر نهم ماه ستمبر ۱۸۴۹ عیسوی
و مطابق هشتم ماه شوال المکرم ۱۲۶۵ بمکان منشی بهولا ناتهه ولد . . .
صورت اختتام یافت . . .

20

Urdu 161. Ff 2r-8r; 21.5 x 16.5 cm; 13-16 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* dated 15 Rabī' II AH 1265 (AD 1849) [A K Forbes]

An account in Dakkani verse of the effects of floods in AH 1210 (AD 1795) on the people of Mewar, Ajmer and Gujarat, by a poet Ismā'īl of whom nothing is otherwise known.

Begins:

حکم خدا کا ایسا آیا میگه راجا کے اوپر
که جیٹ مہینے میں تیار کر لیئے توں سوا پنا شکر

Ends:

اب قصه پورا ہوا دینکا بول بالا
جمله مسلمان یونکر بولو کافر کا موں کالا

Copyist: Sayyid Miyā̲n Gh̲auṣī

21

Urdu 166. 22ff; 26.5 x 21.5 cm; 19 lines to a page, *Nasta'līq;* mid-19th century [A K Forbes]

Two short prose histories, called 'Kings of Hindoostan' in a note, presumably by Forbes, on f 22v.

1 Urdu 166a; ff 1v-14v

Hindūstān ke rājā'o̲n kā bayān ہندوستان کے راجاؤں کا بیان

A general history of India by an anonymous author from epic times to the reign of Akbar S̲h̲āh II (1806-37).

Begins: ایسا معتبر تواریخوں سے خصوص مہابارت کی کتاب سے ظاہر ہوا کہ ہندوستان
کی سلطنت . . .

Ends:

اکبر شاہ ثانی سنہ بارہ سو اکیس میں تخت نشین ہوئے اور سنہ بارہ سو
تین پن موت سے موئے مدت سلطنت کے بتیس برس اور کتنے مہینے

2 Urdu 166b; ff 15r-19r

Ahmadābād kī ābādī kā bayān آحمد آباد کی آبادی کا بیان

An anonymous account of the foundation of Ahmedabad, together with descriptions of various buildings and parts of the city

Begins:

سلطان احمد سلطان مظفر شاہ کا پوتا دادا کے موئے بعد تخت نشین ہوئے

Ends:

... سیف خان نے جیتل پور کی سیم میں عبد اللہ خان بہادر فیروز جنگ
پر فتح یاب ہوکے اوسی جگہ ایک باغ بنایا اور نام اوسکا جنت باغ رکھا ۔

22

Royal Society P & A 211. 177 ff; 26 x 20 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nīm-shikastah;* dated 17 Sha'bān AH 1268 (AD 1852)

[TĀRĪKH-I NĀDIRĪ] تاریخ نادری

A translation into Urdu prose by Muhammad Ibrāhīm called Husain Yāvar Khān of Muhammad Mahdī Khān Astarābādī's Persian work *Tārīkh-i Nādirī,* or *Tārīkh-i Jahāngushā-i Nādirī,* prefixed (ff 1r-3v) by a short history of Iran up to Nadir Shāh's reign.

Begins:

حمد بیحد اوسپاس بعید اوس شاہنشاہ فرد وصمد کو سزاوار ہے جو سلطان
السلاطین دو جہاں ...

Ends:

جسوقت ایکصاحبدل ملجائیگا تو مقدمے دولت نادری کے بعد کے اور آشوب
کی کیفیت اور فتنہ ... تحریر ہوئینگے کب ایسا شخص ملیگا واللہ اعلم بالصواب

There is a short account of the author's family in the margins of ff 3v and 4r. His family came originally from Iran, his grandfather, Muhammad Mahdī Khān Isfahānī, coming to India *c* 1722.

This manuscript, formerly in the possession of B S Ashburner, is described briefly in E Denison Ross and E G Browne's catalogue of the Royal Society collection, *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library* (London, 1902), No 211.

The translation is followed on f 176v by a page of notes relating to legal cases dating from between 1849 and 1854.

Colophon:

سنہ ۱۲۶۸ بتاریخ ۱۷ شہر شعبان المعظم امداد رب اکرم سے اس کتاب
تواریخ نادری جہانکار (جہانگشا) کا ترجمہ اتمام کو پہنچا اتوار کے روز
والسلام خیر ختام

23

Urdu 140. Ff 1r-70v; 18 x 14 cm; 9-10 lines to a page; crude *Nasta'līq;* undated, but the paper is watermarked 1858 and 1860 [St Augustine's College]

[MAJMŪ' AL-AUṢĀF] مجموع الاوصاف

A work in verse and prose, consisting chiefly of a description of Bombay, and an account in Persian, followed by a translation in Urdu, of thirteen benefits gained by India as a result of British rule, by Sayyid 'Aẓamat Allāh.

Begins:

اے عزیزو انصافکرو کہ حق سبحانہ عزواسمہ نے اپنے بندونکے خاطر...

Ends:

تجہ بھائی گرچہ ہوویں ہزار　　ہے انگریز سرپہ ترا سرکار

The author's name is not given in full in the manuscript itself where he refers to himself as 'Aẓam (f 30v), but he is described as Sayyid 'Aẓamat Allāh in the Library day book for 1828 (10R: MSS Eur E 239). The title is recorded in pencil on f 75v as 'Majmooul aosaf, sifate salar'.

The manuscript contains the book plate of Henry Bartle Edward Frere (1815-84) who served in the Bombay Civil Service from 1834 to 1867, and was Governor of Bombay from 1862. It was possibly a gift to him from the author, written during the years when he was Governor.

24

Urdu 137. 53 ff; 26.5 x 18 cm; 12 lines to a page with some tables, *Nasta'līq* in two hands, dated 25 May 1895 [W Irvine]

SAYYID AL-TAVĀRĪKH سید التواریخ

A prose account of the Sayyids of Barha, written by Sayyid Roshan 'Alī Khān of Miranpur, a town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, in AH 1285 (AD 1869). An almost identical copy in the India Office Library, Urdu 23, is described toge:her with biographical details of the author by Blumhardt in *HMSS* No 43.

Begins (f 1Bv):

حمد سزاوار ہے اوس خالق عالم کو کہ جسنے اونے اپنی صنعت سے ہر شاخ
درخت طوبے کو سلسلہ انساب خلائق بنایا ...

Ends:

غازی الدین علی خاں اور انکا بیٹا جمیعت علی اور انکا بیٹا رستم علی موجود ہے ۔

The colophon states that this copy was made for Irvine from the original which was obtained from Miranpur through John (incorrect for George) Jasper Nicholls. Irvine in a note on f 1Ar, dated Moradabad, 14 January 1896, adds '. . . The original is with Hakim Mohsin Ali Syad – son of Hakim Roshan Ali of Mirapur. The author of this memoir is another Roshan Ali. This copy has been 'edited' by Munshi Abdul Aziz of Behtari zilla Ghazipur – the copyist for G. Jasper Nicholls.'

Copyist: (ff1Bv-8v) unknown and (ff 9r-51v) Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Colophon:

اصل کتاب از قصبہ میرانپور جانبہ بتوجہ و امداد جناب معلی القاب جناب
جیسپر نکلسن صاحب بہادر جج ضلع مرادآباد بدست آمدہ وحسب الحکم صاحب
ممدوح یک نقل برداشتہ بخدمت صاحب عالی مناقب والاشان جناب
ولیم آروین صاحب بہادر از ملک ہندوستان روانہ ولایت گردید ۲۵ مئی ۱۸۹۵ء
تابعدار قدیم محمد عبد العزیز ساکن بہتری سیدپور ضلع غازیپور ملک ہندوستان

25

Urdu 135. 93 ff; varying sizes and hands; 19th century [W Irvine, MS 219]

Two historical works relating to Chanderi

1 Urdu 135a; ff 2r-56r; 40 x 32 cm; 17 lines to a page, *Nasta'liq* with some *Devanāgarī;* dated 9 Shavvāl AH 1288, corresponding to 22 December 1871

Ḥaqīqat-i ḥāl-i mahārājagān-i Chanderī حقیقت حال مہاراجگان چندیری

A history by an unnamed author of the rulers of Chanderi from Samvat 1658-1912 (AD 1600-1854) in Urdu prose interspersed with occasional Hindi *dohas*, *kabits* and *chhapai* in *Devanāgarī* script.

Begins:

سوکوی پریا نام جو گرنیتہ کوی راج کیشوداس کرت ہیں سُوت ۱۶۵۸ میں . . .

Ends:

. . . تو فرمان میں راجہ رام سہائے والئ چندیری وراجہ راج سنگھ کو
بخطاب رائے رایان کے لکھا ہے ۔

There is a list of contents on f 1Bv. Irvine has made notes in pencil in the margins, and records the date of receipt on f 1Ar as 6 May 1896.

Copyist: Sayyid Safdar Sulṭān Zaidi.

Colophon:

فقط تمام شد المرقوم متی مگھر سُدی گیارس روز جمعہ سمبت ۱۹۲۸ مطابق تاریخ
۹ شوال سنہ ۱۲۸۸ ہجری موافق تاریخ ۲۲ دسمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۱ عیسوی بخط خام سید
صفدر سلطان زیدی

2 Urdu 135b ff 59-93; documents of different sizes and by different scribes bound into the volume; mostly mid-19th century

A collection of 28 copies of letters, agreements etc, relating to the administration of Chanderi, mostly in Persian, with a few in English and Hindi and four in Urdu (ff 83, 86, 92, and 93), dating from the mid-19th century with a few copies of 17th- and 18th-century documents.

26

Urdu 132. 150 ff; 30.5 x 20 cm; 15 lines to a page, *Nasta'līq;* dated at Rampur, 1 November 1887 (*sic*) corresponding to AH 1295 (AD 1878) [E C Bayley]

KHADANG-I GHADR خدنگ غدر

A personal account of the 1857 mutiny in Delhi, together with details of the uprising in the rest of India, by Mu'īn al-Dīn Ḥasan Khān.

Begins:

سزاوار حمد و ثنا خالق ارض و سما ہے کہ جسنے ایک لفظ کن سے کائنات کو بنایا

Ends (with a chronogrammatic verse by Navvāb Mīrzā Khān Dāgh):

معین الدین حسن خان نے بہ تحقیق کیا تصنیف جب یہ دفتر رزم
یہ مجکو دی ندا ہاتف نے ایداغ لکھوں تاریخ اسکی محض رزم ۱۳۹۵

The author's family originated from the Samarkand and Bukhara area, and later settled in Punjab. Mu'in al-Dīn first moved to Delhi in 1848 from Lucknow where he had been working for Amjad 'Alī Shāh. In Delhi he obtained employment in the Police Department, and became acquainted with the Agent, Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, and his son Sir (Theophilus) John Metcalfe, at the time a Magistrate. When the mutiny broke out, he was serving as an Inspector of Police and, though he saved John Metcalfe's life, he found himself fighting against the British. When Delhi was recaptured, he was forced to escape first to Bombay and later abroad. He returned to India in 1864 and was tried and acquitted of all complicity in the murder of Europeans and pardoned for his part in the fighting in Delhi. He eventually settled in Rampur where he lived under the patronage of the Nawab.

It was Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, John's younger brother, then Officiating Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, who realised the importance of preserving an Indian account of the mutiny and, with Edward Bayley, the previous owner of this manuscript, urged and encouraged Mu'īn al-Dīn to write down his experiences. He completed his account on 15 May 1878 (1887 according to the MS), but by agreement it was not made public until after his death in 1885 when it was partially published in translation by Charles Metcalfe (*Two native narratives of the mutiny in Delhi* (London, 1898)).

A printed edition of this manuscript was published with an introduction by Khvājah Aḥmad Fārūqī (Delhi, 1972).

A note by Bayley on the inside front cover says 'E C Bayley from the author'.

Copyist: The author, Mu'īn al-Dīn Ḥasan Khān

Colophon:

تحریر تمام شد بتاریخ یکم نوانبر ۱۸۸۷ء عیسوی بقلم مصنف بمقام
بوقت شب روز دوشنبہ ۔

27

Urdu 177*. 2 vols (570 + 222 ff); 31.5 x 20 cm; mostly 15 lines to a page, with some tables; *Nasta'līq* with some *Shikastah;* late-19th century

An untitled prose history of Bahawalpur State from 1826 to 1877.

Begins (f 57r):

ضمیمہ ۔ الف ۔ فصل ۹۳ ۔ وقائع عہد ریاست رحیم یارخان عرف نواب محمد
بہاولخان صاحب ثالث ابن نواب صادق محمد خان صاحب

Ends:

موری دولت واہ ۔ موری گھوڑی واہ

The two volumes appear to be part of a larger work compiled and probably translated from a variety of historical sources. The first volume, containing sections 93-96 of what is described at the beginning as volume two, chapter four, of an old arrangement, or volume one, chapter six, of a new one, describes Bahawalpur up to the death of Muḥammad Bahāval Khān IV in 1866, and was written by Sayyid Murād Shāh, Native Agent of Bahawalpur (see f 109v). The second volume, called chapter ten, begins with the accession of Ṣādiq Muḥammad Khān IV in 1866 and consists chiefly of copies of official correspondence between the Political Agent and the Nawab, together with other documents, presumably translated from Persian. It was compiled by Muḥammad Shams al-Dīn (see f 62v) about whom no other information is given.

A biographical account of Sayyid Murād Shāh is given in vol 2 ff 207r-210v. He was brought up with the family of the Governor of Multan, Dīvān Sāvan Mal. After the annexation of Punjab in 1849, he held various posts for the Government, beginning as a Peshkar in Shorkot, Punjab, later becoming a Tahsildar, Deputy Extra Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner in various places and from 1865 to 1866 Native Agent in Bahawalpur. After his accession, Ṣādiq Muḥammad Khān IV appointed him Nazim and Assistant Superintendent, and Judge in 1870. He died in 1876.

Volume one contains numerous notes in English by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cherry Minchin who was Political Superintendent at Bahawalpur from 1866 to 1873 and Agent from 1873 to 1878 (see note on f 109v, referring to a passage in the text, which states 'note by Moorad Shah – of the fact of his giving me [C C Minchin] this stone [sic]'). Presumably this manuscript was at one time Minchin's personal copy, and it may have been he who originally commissioned the work.

There are detailed lists of contents for both volumes: ff 1r-51v, vol 1, and ff 1r-9v, vol 2.

Copyist: Unnamed, but both volumes are in the same hand.

* Purchased 23 April 1915.

28

Urdu 136. Ff 1r-100r; 33 x 21 cm; text mostly arranged in tables; *Nasta'līq;* dated 1 September 1883 [W Irvine]

KITĀB-I TAVĀRĪKH کتاب تواریخ

An anonymous work divided into two chapters, the first, ff 5r-43v, giving a brief history of India until the year 1846, and the second, ff 44r-100r, describing the different castes.

Begins:

باب اول ۔ احوال راجہ ہائے ابتدائے پیدائش دنیا سے آخر ۱۸۴۶ء تک

Ends:

طوائف ۔ حال اس قوم کا ضمن چہارم و دوئم باب پنجم میں مندرج ہے

There is a list of contents on ff 3r-4v, and an alphabetical index of the castes described in part two on ff 1r-2r.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand suggests Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz (see No 15 etc) who copied many of the works prepared for Irvine.

29

Urdu 150. 28 ff; 23.5 x 14 cm; 16-22 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* dated at Ghazipur, 15 January 1897 [W Irvine, MS 243]

TAVĀRĪKH-I BŪNDELKHAND تواریخ بوندیل کھنڈ

A brief prose history of Bundelkhand in Central India up to 1817 by an unnamed author.

Begins:

واضح ہوکہ لفظ بندیل کہنڈ ایک لفظ مرکب ہے ۔

Ends:

لیکن بسبب اس کے یہ مقام جہانسی اوسوقت کا صوبہ تھا سرکار نے اسکو
خودمختار رہنے دیا ۔

The colophon states that this copy was made from a manuscript, defective at the beginning and the end, which was obtained from the library of the deceased Lālah Har-bans La'l with the help of the Collector of Ghazipur, Mr E Hamblin.

Irvine adds on f 1r 'The Chattarsal portion is an Urdu version (divested of rhodomontade) of the poem *Chattur-parkash.* I judge so from Pogson's version'. The Hindi poem *Chatra prakāś* by Lāl was translated by W R Pogson in *A history of the Boondelas* (Calcutta 1828).

Irvine received the manuscript on 23 February 1897.

Copyist: Muḥammad 'Abd al- 'Azīz.

Colophon:

یہ کتاب شہر غازی پور میں لالہ ہربنس لعل وکیل متوفی کے کتب خانہ
سے بتوجہ و امداد جناب مسٹر ای ہمبلن صاحب بہادر کلکٹر غازیپور کے
حاصل ہوئی اول و آخر کے اوراق ضائع ہوگئے تھے جسکی ایک نقل
حضور میں جناب معلی القاب محسن شرفا، ملک ہذا جناب مسٹر
ولیم ارون صاحب بہادر ملک ہندوستان سے روانہ ولایت کیگئی۔
۱۵ر جنوری ۱۸۹۷ء فدوی محمد عبدالعزیز ساکن بہتری سیدپور
ضلع غازی پور ملک ہندوستان۔

30

Urdu 149. 28 ff; 23 x 14 cm; 19-22 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* dated at Ghazipur, 22 January 1897

[W Irvine, MS 241]

TAVĀRĪKH-I BAGHELKHAND تواریخ بگھیل کھنڈ

A short prose history of Baghelkhand and in particular of the rulers of Rewah by Raḥmān 'Alī Khān.

Begins:

مولف کتاب ہذا رحمٰن علی خان بوسیلہ اپنے بڑے بھائی مولوی حکیم
امان علی خان مرحوم کے سمت ۱۹۰۷ ۱۸۵۰ء عہد حکومت مہاراجہ بشناتھ سنگھ ...

Ends:

یہاں کے چھتری اپنی نسبت راجپوت کا بولنا معیوب سمجھتے ہیں بخلاف
راجپوتانہ کے ...

The history begins with the rule of Biyāghah Dev (Vyāghradev) in the thirteenth century, and continues to the death of Mahārājah Raghurāj Singh of Rewah in 1880, giving brief accounts of the other states and dependencies ruled by the Baghelas.

Raḥmān 'Alī (see *TUH* pp 258-61 and *PL* p 1120), son of Ḥakīm Sher 'Alī, was born in 1829. He was introduced to the court of Rewah in 1850 by his brother Amān 'Alī Khān where at the request of the Rājah's eldest son, Raghurāj Singh, he changed his original name, 'Abd al-Shukūr, to Raḥmān 'Alī. He held various offices there, becoming Civil Judge and Magistrate, 1st Class, and in 1884, a member of the Council of State. In 1887 he was awarded the title Khān Bahādur on the occasion of the Jubilee. He began to compile a history of the Baghelas during his various posts in Rewah, and completed it, according to the introduction, at the request of D W K Barr who was Political Agent at Baghelkhand and Superintendent, Rewah State, 1881-87. Raḥmān 'Alī wrote several other works besides this one including the Persian *Tazkirah-i 'ulamā-i Hind*.

A note in Urdu on f 28r says that the copy was made for Irvine from a manuscript obtained with the help of Kuṉvar Bhārathah Singh, Judge of Ghazipur District. Irvine received it (f 1r) on 23 February 1897.

Copyist: Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Colophon:

یہ کتاب بتوجہ و امداد جناب کنور بھارتھہ سنگھ صاحب بہادر جج ضلع
غازی پور کے دستیاب ہو کر ایک نقل اسکی بحضور صاحب عالی مناقب
والا شان محسن شرفا راین بلاد جناب معلی القاب مسٹر آرون صاحب
بہادر ملک ہندوستان سے روانہ ولایت کیگئی ۔
تابعدار قدیم فدوی محمد عبد العزیز ساکن بہتری سید پور ضلع غازیپور
ملک ہندوستان ۲۲ جنوری ۱۸۹۷ء

31

Urdu 172. 15 ff; 25.5 x 17 cm; with one inserted folio of notes in English, 21 x 13.5 cm; 17 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 25 February 1901 [W Irvine, MS 363]

[MĀDHŪ DĀS BĀGH BANĀRAS] مادھوداس باغ بنارس

A short untitled prose history, by Muḥammad 'Abd al- 'Azīz of Bhitrī, of the Madhu Das garden in Benares, with an account of the rebellion of the Raja of Benares, Chait Singh, in August and September 1781 (incorrectly given in the manuscript as AH 1194 (AD 1780)) and also of the deposed Nawab of Oudh, Vazīr 'Alī Khān, in 1799.

Begins:

اگرچہ پیش خردمند خاموشی ادب است   بوقت مصلحت آں بہ کہ در سخن کوشی
ماہ دسمبر ۱۸۹۹ء میں جناب معلی القاب امیر کبیر نواب کرزن صاحب بہادر
فرمان روائے ہند دام اقبالہ بتقریب دورہ ملک و خبرگیری رعایا بمقام بنارس
تشریف لائے ۔

Ends (f 14v):

زمین چمن گل کھلاتی ہے کیا کیا   بدلتا ہے رنگ آسماں کیسے کیسے

This account is based, according to the preface, on a number of published and unpublished sources, and was written, apparently, to correct the generally held view that, at the outbreak of the 1781 uprising, Warren Hastings was obliged to hide in a well in the Madhu Das garden to escape from Chait Singh's followers.

This work was written for Irvine who records the title and the date of receipt in a note in English on f 1r 'Abdulaziz, Rcd 16 Mch 1907. No 363. Tazkirah on Bagh of Madhu Das at Benares'. There are occasional marginal notes in English in Irvine's hand, and f 15 contains his summary of the first four pages (ff 3r-4v).

Copyist: The author, Muḥammad 'Abd al- 'Azīz.

Colophon:

یک پرت نقل برائے ملاحظہ و اصلاح بحضور عالی مناقب والا شان جناب
ولیم ارون صاحب بہادر ارسال ولایت گردید ۔ تابعدار قدیم محمد
عبد العزیز مقام بہتری سید پور ضلع غازیپور ملک ہندوستان ۲۵ فروری ۱۹۰۱ء

Urdu 133. 324 ff; 24.5 x 17 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* 3 watercolour miniatures and 1 lithographed illustration on ff 57v, 60r, 85v and 89r; 1877

[E C Bayley]

GULDASTAH-I KASHMĪR گلدستۂ کشمیر

A geography and history of Kashmir by Har Gopāl Kaul son of Rāmchand called Chandrah Kaul ibn Mahādev Kaul.

Begins (f 7v):

ہر چند سب سے اول خداوند کریم کا جسکی ابتدا و انتہا قدرت و عظمت
سے اوتار و پیغمبر بھی واقف نہو سکے، نام لینا انسان پر واجب و لازم ہے

Ends (f 315v):

لوگوں کا بیان ہے کہ میاں رام سنگہ اور امر سنگہ صاحب بڑے ہوشیار اور ہونہار ہیں۔

The work is divided into two parts: the first, ff 11v-149r, describing the country, trades and buildings of Kashmir, and the second, ff 150r-315v, giving the history of the State until 1877.

The present work was written in 1877, and a revised version, together with a more detailed introduction and supplement, was published in Lahore in 1883. However, Har Gopāl, according to his introduction, had already written a geography of Kashmir as early as 1875 which was published (see 1883 edition) the same year by the Bahār-i Kashmīr Press in Lucknow.

The historical section is based on a number of sources which are listed by the author, but particularly the Sanskrit work *Rajataraṅgiṇi* by Kalhaṇa, which he translated with the help of Paṇḍit Dāmodar and his pupil Shankar Kaul.

Amongst those who are acknowledged for their assistance is Major P D Henderson, Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir from 1874 to 1878. It was he who persuaded Har Gopāl to stay in Kashmir where he became Manager and Editor of the Tuḥfah-i Kashmīr Press, and later a correspondent for various newspapers.

The manuscript contains an inserted index (ff 1r-3r) and tables showing imports and exports, population distribution etc.

A note on the end flyleaf indicates that at some time this copy was 'the property of the office of the Resident in Kashmir'.

Illustrations: The manuscript contains three watercolour miniatures in the contemporary Kashmir style, on separate tipped-in sheets (21.5 x 16 cm), and a lithographed illustration:

f 57v: The fort of Harī Parbat in Srinagar, Kashmir. In the foreground are the shrines of Makhdūm Shāh and Ākhūn Mullā Shāh.

f 60r: The peak and temple Shankarāchāraj at Srinagar.

f 85v: The mosque of Shāh Hamadān at Srinagar.

f 89r: Lithographed illustration of the shrine of Batī Shūr, also called the tomb of Buḍ Shāh.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

(See also Nos 32 and 71(1))

33

IO 4741. 69 ff; 25.5 x 17 cm; 7 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; late-19th century [Y Dawud]

A collection of four short works in Persian and Urdu relating to the Tāj Maḥall at Agra

1 IO 4741a; ff 1r-10v

An untitled and anonymous work in Urdu prose, probably by Ghulām Imām Shahīd, giving an account of Mumtāz Maḥall's final illness and last wishes, and how, in accordance with these, a mausoleum was constructed over her tomb after her death in 1631. The beginning of the work is missing.

Begins:

آگے اسکے پیدا ہونے اندر پیٹ ممتاز محل کے درد بہت ہوا تھا اسوقت موافق
حکم بادشاہ کے سب دانا اور واقف کار اندر محل کے تھے

Ends:

چنانچہ بموجب نقشہ درویش صاحب کے یک مکان عالیشان خوبصورت
روضہ پاک بیچ عرصہ سترہ برس کے تمام تیار ہوا۔

2 IO 4741c; ff 32r-43v

Ta'rīf-i rauẓah-i munavvarah تعریف روضہ منورہ

A prose description of the Tāj Maḥall at Agra, called *Tājganj ke rauẓe kī ta'rīf* in the printed versions, forming part of the fourth section of the third chapter of *Insha-i bahār-i bekhizān*, by Ghulām Imām Shahīd.

Begins:

آج قلم کا دماغ پھلونکی خوشبو سے معطر ہے۔ کاغذ کا صفحہ آنکھ کی سپیدی کی طرح منور ہے۔

Ends:

اور حاسدوں کی نگاہوں میں کھٹکتا ہوا خار ہے۔

Shahīd (1804-c 1876. See *TAMPH* viii p 123) was the son of Ghulām Muḥammad Amethavī, and was taught by Qātil and Mushafī. He was employed in the Sadr Diwani court in Allahabad and, according to the introduction of the printed edition, he moved to Agra when the courts were transferred there in 1843. He wrote this work at the request of L James Thomason, Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces from 1843 to 1853, who asked him to write a short collection of essays in Urdu for children.

Shahīd was a friend of Maulavī Karīm Allāh, Shāh Muḥammad Qāsim Dānāpūrī and Muftī In'ām Allāh Khān and was involved with them and some others in Agra in trying to conduct a religious war against the British (see *DTU* pp 316-18). Besides *Inshā-i bahār-i bekhizān*, he wrote several other works, mostly religious.

This work was first published in Lucknow in 1866, and was followed by many later editions.

34

Urdu 173*. 446ff; 29 x 19.5 cm; varying number of lines up to 17 to a page, with some tables; *Nasta'līq*; dated at Port Blair, 1860

*Transferred from Urdu printed books (see Blumhardt *HB* p 83).

TARJUMAH-I KITĀB-I TAQVĪM AL-BULDĀN ترجمہ کتاب تقویم البلدان

An anonymous prose translation in Urdu of the Arabic geographical work, *Taqwīm al-buldān*, by Abū'l-Fidā Ismā'īl ibn 'Alī ibn Maḥmūd (AH 672-732 (AD 1273-1331), see *GAL* ii pp 44-46, *Suppl* ii p 44; *EI* i pp 118-19).

Begins (f 2v):

تعریف اور ثنا خدا یتعالے کو لائق اوسکے جلال کے ہے

Ends:

اٹھائیسویں اقلیم عرفی اور وہ جانب شمالی ہے اوسمیں مختلف قومیں رہتی ہیں

The translation, according to a note in Urdu on f 2r, was made at the order of John [Colpoys] Haughton, Superintendent and Commissioner, Andaman Islands, at Port Blair, in 1860. A note in English on f 1r gives the date as 1850, but this cannot be correct as Haughton was at that time serving on the south west frontier of Bengal. The translation is complete, ending with the chapter on the 28th clime.

35

Urdu 174*. 2 vols (313 + 397 ff); 25 x 19 cm; 14-19 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated at Port Blair, 6 January 1862

TARJUMAH-I KITĀB-I MARĀṢID AL-IṬṬILĀ' ترجمہ کتاب مراصد اطلاع

A translation into Urdu prose, by Muḥammad Maẓhar Karīm of Daryabad near Lucknow, of the Arabic geographical dictionary *Marāṣid al -iṭṭilā' 'alā asmā' al-amkinah wa 'l-biqā'*, an abridgment by 'Abd al-Mu'min ibn 'Abd al-Ḥaqq (*d* AH 739 (AD 1338)) from the *Mu'jam al-buldān* completed in AH 621 (AD 1224) by Yāqūt (see *GAL* i pp 479-81, *Suppl* i p 880).

Begins:

حمد بیحد و شکر بعید اوس خدائے لایزال کو سزاوار ہے . .

Ends:

قریب بدر کے وہی کنواں ہے وادی عباثر میں ۔ یہ آخر اوس چیز کا ہے
جو کتاب معجم البلدان میں تھا اور کتاب مراصد اطلاع تمام ہوئی روز
چہارشنبہ بتاریخ ۱۵ ماہ شوال ... ۱۲۷۹ہجری میں ۔

In his introduction the translator writes that he undertook this work in 1861 at the request of Captain John Haughton while imprisoned at the Port Blair penal settlement after the rising of 1857. A chronogrammatic verse of another prisoner, Muḥammad Ismā'īl Ḥusain Farrukhābādī, is quoted on f 2a of the first volume, giving the date of completion in the Christian era as 1861.

Copyist: The translator, Maẓhar Karīm.

Colophon:

یہ ترجمہ بتاریخ ششم جنوری ۱۸۶۲ء بقلم مظہر کریم مترجم کے مقام جزیرہ پورٹ بلیر
اندمان میں بموجب حکم جناب ... کپتان مسٹر جان ہائن صاحب بہادر سوپرینڈنٹ
وکمشنر کے اتمام کو ہوئی ۔ نظر ثانی و مقابلہ کیا مظہر کریم مترجم نے ۔

*Transferred from Urdu printed books (*HB* p 54).

Urdu 171. 38 ff; 28 x 19.5 cm; 12 lines to a page; *Nasta'liq*; dated 14 September 1900 [W Irvine, MS 358]

[AḤVĀL-I QAṢBAH-I BHITRĪ] احوال قصبہ بہتری

An account of the village Bhitri in the Saidpur tahsil of Ghazipur District from the time of its foundation to the end of the nineteenth century, by one of its inhabitants, Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Begins:

قصبہ بہتری واقع تحصیل سید پور ضلع غازیپور ایک قدیم آبادی ہے ۔

Ends:

اس وجہ سے پیداوار فصل خریف و ربیع کی اچھی نہیں ہوتی ۔ افیون اور
تمباکو کی پیداوار عمدہ ہے ۔

The title and author are given in a note in English by Irvine on f 1r as 'Account of Bhitri by Moulvi Abdulaziz'. This work was copied for Irvine and almost certainly commissioned by him. He received it on 1 October 1900.

Copyist: The author, Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Colophon:

یہ اجزاء بغرض ملاحظہ و اصلاح بحضور صاحب عالی مناقب والاشان
جناب مسٹر ولیم ارویں صاحب دام اقبالہ ارسال کیگئے ۔
محمد عبدالعزیز ساکن بہتری سید پور ضلع غازی پور ملک ہندوستان ۱۴ ماہ ستمبر ۱۹۰۰ء

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

(See also Nos 58(2) and 75)

37

Royal Society P&A 204g. Ff 122r-131r; 21 x 15.5 cm; 13 lines to a page; crude *Nasta'līq;* dated 22 Rabī' I AH 1173 (AD 1759)

KHĀLIQ-BĀRĪ خالق باری

A copy of the popular rhymed vocabulary of Persian and Arabic words traditionally ascribed to Amīr Khusrau Dihlavī (1253-1325). For other copies in the India Office Library, see *HMSS* Nos 252-55 and *PMSS* No 2447.

Begins:

خالق باری سرجنہار   واحد ایک بڑا کرتار

Ends:

نظم سازنده به بخشا بامداد کرم   که بنشست شہاب از دل خود رقم
قاریاں برمن کنند چندیں عتاب   گر خطائے رفتہ باشد در کتاب

This version of 240 verses concludes with five in Persian, one of which refers to the date of composition:

ہفدہم وششم بود ز ہجرت شاه عوام   ہفدہم ماه محرم شد ایں نامہ تمام

Three seals, mostly illegible, are preserved on f 132v. A donation label on f 222v records that the volume was presented to the Royal Society by B S Ashburner in September 1866.

This manuscript was described briefly in E Denison Ross and E G Browne's Catalogue of the Royal Society collection, *Catalogue of two collections of Persian and Arabic manuscripts preserved in the India Office Library* (London, 1902), No 204.

Copyist: Ghulām Muḥammad Yūsuf.

Colophon:

کاتب الحروف فقیر الحقیر کثیر التقصیر.. غلام محمد یوسف ... محمد حسین تپہ سرا
حالوی ولایت عادلشاہی برائے خواہرزاده برخورداری بابا و ... صاحب نوشتہ
شد است . روشن یار بتاریخ بست دوم شہر ربیع الاول بروز سہ شنبہ
بوقت چاشت در سنہ ۱۱۷۳ ہجریہ النبوۃ .

38

Delhi Arabic 782b*. Ff 28r-52v; 19 x 13 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; 18th century

KHĀLIQ-BĀRĪ خالق باری

Another version of Amīr Khusrau's vocabulary (see No 37), containing 211 verses.

Begins:

خالق باری سرجن ہار   واحد ایک بدان کرتار

*This manuscript should be requisitioned by the number Arabic 1747

Ends:

خالق باری ہے تمام جگمیں رہا خسرو کا نام
جو کوئی اسکو یاد کرے اللہ اسکو شاد کرے

39

Delhi Persian 1222B. Ff 115v-116r; 22.5 x 13.5 cm; 13 and 9 lines; *Nasta'līq*; *c* AH 1095 (AD 1683), the date of the previous work in the same volume. However, though on the same paper, this work appears to be in a different hand

KHĀLIQ-BĀRĪ خالق باری

A fragment of 19 lines of the same work (see Nos 37 and 38), with the same beginning as No 37.

Ends:

خال تل باشد غلیو زو زغن چیل ہے درگوش کن گفتار من

The text ends abruptly half way down f 116r.

40

Delhi Persian 925Ac. Ff 126v-138r; 23.5 x 15.5 cm; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 4 Rajab of the regnal year 38 [of Shāh 'Ālam II] (AD 1796)

JĀN-PAHCHĀN جان پہچان

A vocabulary of Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi words in *masnavī* verse by 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hānsavī.

Begins:

صمد پاک نرنجن جان نبی پیامبر بیٹھ پچھان

Ends:

عمار دستار پگڑی کہیے سرا دیل ایراز سوکھن کہیے

'Abd al-Vāsi' Hānsavī's precise dates are not known, but it is thought (*TM* iii pp 54-55) that he lived during Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707); at any rate, he was writing by 1727, the date of the India Office Library's copy of his Persian commentary on Sa'dī's *Būstān* (*PMSS* No 1150). His works are important for the information they give about the Urdu language in the seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries. Apart from this vocabulary and his commentary on the *Būstān*, the India Office Library has copies of the glossary *Gharā'ib al-lughāt* (see Nos 42 and 43(2)) and a Persian commentary on Jāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* (Delhi Persian 1249 and 1251).

An edition was first published in Bombay in 1851.

Copyist: Daulat Rām.

41

Delhi Persian 524Bb. Ff 106r-121v; 26 x 16 cm; 12 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; lower inner corner of f 106 missing; dated at Shahjahanabad in the evening of the 21st, in the reign of Akbar Shāh [II] (AD 1806-53)

JĀN-PAHCHĀN جان پہچان

Another copy of 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hānsavī's *masnavī* vocabulary, differing slightly in the arrangement and number of verses.

Begins:

صمد پاک نرنجن جان نبی پیامبر بسیٹھ نگہبان

Ends:

فخیرن کفیدن نادیدن کہئیے اکڑنا بکسنا اونگھنا کہئیے

This copy contains marginal notes and interlinear corrections in a different hand.

The copyist's name has been erased and cannot be read even under ultra-violet light.

Colophon:

تمت تمام شد نسخه جان پہچان من تصنیف افضل العلما. لغات حیدر آبادی
واضع سید عبدالواسع روز دوشنبه بوقت عشا رتبارىخ بست و یکم در شهر
شاہجہان آباد در عہد اکبر بادشاه غازی خلد الله ملکه و سلطانه بدست خط
... صورت اختتام پذیرفت

42

Delhi Persian 529. 130 ff; 21.5 x 13 cm; 11 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; late-18th century

GHARĀ'IB AL-LUGHĀT غرائب اللغات

A glossary of Urdu words explained in Persian prose by 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hānsavī (see No 40).

Begins:

سُبحَانَ رَبِّکَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا یَصِفُونَ ...

Ends:

ہونہل ۔ جنبانیدن و چیزی در چیزے تا قرار گیرد دران ہر یکے حصصه ۔

An edition was published together with Arzū's revision of this work, *Navādir al-alfāz* (see No 43(1)), edited by S 'Abd Allāh (*Navādir al-alfāz* (Karachi, 1951)).

Delhi Persian 1534. 175 ff; 22.5 x 13.5 cm.

Two lexicographical treatises

1 Delhi Persian 1534b; ff 90r-103v; 11-13 lines to a page; crude *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century

[*Navādir al-alfāẓ*] نوادر الالفاظ

The first chapter, here called *Alfāẓ-i hindī-i ẓarūrī*, of a glossary of Urdu words with explanations in Persian by the famous Sirāj al-Dīn 'Alī Khān Ārzū (1689-1756).

Begins:

مردے کہ ہندوستانی است اگر این نسخہ را در عراق و عجم گزر افتد از سیر این متلذذ باشد ۔

Ends:

ایال بموئے ہائے دراز گردن اسپ ۔ بال ۔ بتحتانی بالف کشیدہ لام و لفظ ہندی کہ غلط عوام ہندوستانیان است یا از عالم یک و ایک کہ در ہر دو زبان بمعنی واحد است واللہ اعلم ۔

Ārzū states in the preface of the complete work that his glossary is a revised and enlarged version of *Gharā'ib al-lughāt*, originally written by a scholar of Hindustan generally considered to be 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hāṇsavī (see *UH* pp 22-23). It is often referred to by the same title as 'Abd al-Vāsi''s work, but its correct title is more likely to be *Navādir al-alfāẓ* (see *PL* p 837).

An edition was published in 1951 together with *Gharā'ib al-lughāt*, edited by S 'Abd Allāh (*Navādir al-alfāẓ* (Karachi, 1951)).

This copy lacks the author's introduction and follows on from the preceding work as if it were part of it. The text corresponds fairly closely to that of 'Abd Allāh's edition, though the definitions are sometimes shorter.

A short glossary of words and phrases used by women and in the palace, described as *Alfāẓ u iṣṭilāḥāt u muḥāvarah-i rozmarrah-i begumāt u khavātīn-i Hindūstān va guftār-i maḥall-i mubārak* etc, follows at the end of the work of ff 103v-104v.

2 Delhi Persian 1534c; ff 105r-175v; 13-15 lines to a page; *Shikastah*; dated at Shahjahanabad, 9 Rabī' II in the regnal year 19 of Muḥammad Shāh (AD 1738)

[*Gharā'ib al-lughāt*] غرائب اللغات

An earlier copy of 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hāṇsavī's glossary than No 39, but lacking the title and introduction.

Begins:

باب الالف ۔ اروی ۔ رستنئے است چون گدز و ترب کہ آنرا پختہ نانخورش کنند ۔

Ends:

ہلہلا (نا) جنبانیدن چیزے در چیزے تا قرار گیرد دران و یکے شود حصحصہ ۔

The margin of f 175v contains a list of herbs, fruit and vegetables.

Colophon:

تمام شد بتاریخ نہم ربیع الثانی سنہ ۱۹ جلوس محمدشاه دردارالخلافه
شاہجہان آباد۔ ازکتاب مجموعه ...

44

Delhi Persian 1174b. Ff 7r-58v; 21 x 15 cm; 11-14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; c 1817, the date of another treatise in the volume in the same hand (DP 1174d, f 97r)

A glossary of Urdu words explained in Persian prose, without title or preface, closely resembling 'Abd al-Vāsi' Hāṉsavī's *Gharā'ib al-lughāt*, but lacking some entries (see Nos 42 and 43(2)).

Begins:

باب الالف اروی۔ رستنے است چوں گدزوترب کہ آنرا پختہ نانخورش کنند۔

Ends:

ہلکارنا۔ بایکدیگر سگانرا غرا کردن و آنرا مہارش نیز گویند۔ آنا لیدن

45

Delhi Persian 1061b. Ff 89r-96r; 20 x 14 cm; 11-13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century.

GANJ-I FĀRSĪ گنج فارسی

A rhymed vocabulary in *maṣnavī* form of Persian words with their Urdu equivalents. The author's name has been erased and cannot be read, even under ultra-violet light, and Mahelah, possibly his pen-name, substituted.

Begins:

واحد نام خدا کا جان   جن نے دی ہم سبکو جان

Ends:

مہیلہ نے کہی کتاب   گنج فارسی کیا خطاب

De Tassy (*HLH* iii p 434) mentions a work of this title which was used as a Persian grammar in Indian schools in the North-Western Provinces.

Colophon:

برائے خاطرداشت برخوردار ہنومان پرشاد نوشتہ شد۔

46

Delhi Persian 558g. Ff 88r-94v; 21 x 15 cm; 12-13 lines to a page; crude *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century

FĀRSĪ-NĀMAH فارسی نامہ

A rhymed verse vocabulary, by an anonymous author, of Arabic, Persian and Urdu words.

Begins:

خدا رحیم داور اور دادار　　یزداں خالق سرجن ہار
رسول پیغمبر نے کہا یے　　صاحب کی وے پہنچے آیئے

Ends:

انگھن صحن مساحت میدان　　پہناور کو جوڑا جان
ہے ملاطبہ قحبہ خانہ　　فاجر برا اور کھنگی شانہ

47

Delhi Persian 546. 332 ff; 28 x 15.5 cm; 12-15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 9 Rabī' I of the regnal year 10 [of Akbar Shāh II] (AD 1816)

FARHANG-I IRTIẒĀ'Ī فرہنگ ارتضائی

A Pashto-Persian-Urdu dictionary by Muḥammad Irtiẓā Khān.

Begins:

تحمیدے کہ مقدسان ملاء اعلی باد . اے حرفے از طومارش . . .

Ends:

اور کسی نے یہ پڑھ دیا مصرع　　ہے یہ مکتوب دستہ گلزار
ایک ہاتف نے مجھسے اے سہراب　　یہ کہا لکھیئے مخزن اسرار

The work is preceded by an introduction in Persian (ff 1v-5r) in which the author gives a short account of himself and how he came to write the dictionary. He belonged to the 'Umar Khail Afghans, and was the son of Navvāb Amān Khān. His uncle was Amīr al-Umarā Navvāb Najīb al-Daulah, presumably the Najīb al-Daulah who fought with Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī against the Marathas in 1761. Muḥammad Irtiẓā Khān had wanted to compile a work of this kind for some time, but was not able to until after his arrival in Delhi when Rājah Piyāre La'l suggested that a dictionary of common words and phrases in Pashto would win the approval of Mr Archibald Seton, Resident at Delhi from 1807 to 1811. It was completed in AH 1225 (AD 1810).

The dictionary, also called *Āmad-nāmah-i afghānī* (f 1r in a later hand) and *Pashtū āmad-nāmah* (in the colophon), is divided into 166 chapters listing words and phrases in fully vocalised Pashto, with their Persian and Urdu equivalents underneath.

Copyist: Bānkī Rā'e.

Colophon:

کتاب پشتو آمدنامہ تصنیف نواب ارتضے خان از خط شکستہ . . . بانکی رائے
ملازم حضور نواب صاحب اسد ولہ ممتاز الملک فیض محمد خان . . . بموجب حکم . . .
بتاریخ نہم شہر ربیع الاول سنہ ۱۰ جلوس والا بوقت یکپاس روز برآمدہ تحریر یافت . . .

48

Delhi Persian 853. 396 ff; 29 x 17 cm; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century

A collection of miscellaneous treatises including two in Urdu

1 Delhi Persian 853f; ff 326v-333v; 14 lines to a page

Risālah-i mu'ālajah-i tap ba-ṭaur-i rāh-i Farang رسالہ معالجہ تپ بطور راہ فرنگ

A short work by an unnamed author on intermittent fever and its treatment according to European medicine.

Begins:

انٹ میٹنینٹ فیور یعنی حمّیٰ نوبت کہ فارسی میں تپ نوبت اور ہندی میں
باری کی تپ اور سنسکرت میں ایکانتر کہتے ہیں ۔

Ends:

... کیونکہ اگر مریض غلاظت میں رہے تو مرض اوسکا روز بروز ترقی کریگا ۔

2 Delhi Persian 853 g; ff 334v-389r; 21 lines to a page, with some tables

Maṣdar-i fuyūẓ مصدر فیوض

A treatise on Persian grammar, intermixed with verse, by Naẓīr al-Dīn Ḥasan Shā'iq Qurashī Hāshimī ibn Shāh Ghulām Muḥyī al-Dīn Uvaisī.

Begins:

کروں پہلے اسم خدا ورد جان کیئے فعل اور حرف جسنے عیاں

Ends:

پڑھیں جو فاتحہ شائق پہ وہ بھی پاویں مُراد
بحق احمد مرسل و الہ الامجاد

Shā'iq, according to his introduction, wrote this work in AH 1230 (AD 1814), for the benefit of those wishing to learn Persian, while he was at Bareilly in the service of Navvāb Aḥmad Yār Khān Bahādur. He also wrote an arithmetical treatise and a work, in verse, on rhyme and prosody, and was apparently a skilled poet (*HLH* iii pp 99-100).

An edition was published in Cawnpore in 1851 followed by many later ones.

The grammar is divided into a preface, three chapters and a conclusion. There are occasional marginal notes.

49

Urdu 155. 15 vols; 25 x 9.5 cm; *Nasta'līq* and Roman script; paper watermarked 1812 and 1813

A vocabulary of Urdu words arranged in columns with Persian script on the right and transliterations into Roman script on the left. The facing pages have for the most part been left blank, though some vocabulary has been added in pencil in the first volume. After the sixth volume, the Urdu is in transliteration only.

50

Delhi Persian 404Bb. Ff 82v-88r; 23 x 16 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'liq; c* 1833

[JĀMI' AL-FAVĀ'ID] جامع الفوائد

An extract in prose by Sa'ādat Allāh from a Persian grammar, *Jāmi' al-favā'id.*

Begins:

بعدازشکروسپاس فاعل حقیقی کہ صورت انسان را از قلم تقدیر بر صفحہ ظہور کشید

Ends:

یافتن پانا. پوسیدن ڈھونڈنا اور مانگنا. بازیدن و یازدن دراز ہونا. یارستن پلک مارنا۔

This section deals with the conjugation of Persian verbs, giving their equivalent forms in Urdu.

A note in Urdu on f 1r says that the volume was presented to Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor General of India [from 1833 to 1835].

Colophon:

تمام شد مصدرات پارسی ضروریہ از نسخہ جامع الفوائد انتخاب نمونہ نوشتہ شد۔

51

Urdu 153. 176 ff; 20 x 14 cm; crude *Nasta'līq*; mid-19th century [Delhi Urdu 34]

Eight grammatical works

1 Urdu 153a; ff 1r-34v; 10-13 lines to a page; dated AH 1264 (AD 1847)

Faiz kā chashmah فیض کا چشمہ

An elementary Urdu grammar in prose by Maulavī Ahmad 'Alī.

Begins:

ثنائی اور صفت اوس فاعل حقیقی کو لائق ہے کہ جسنے نوع اشرف الانسان
کو جمیع مخلوقات سے تفضیل دی ۔

Ends (f 30v):

رسالہ فیض کا چشمہ بیچ قواعد حرف اور نحو زبان اردو میں مولوی احمد علی صاحب
مدرس مدرسہ دھلی نے بیچ سنہ اٹھارہ سو تیتالیس میں تصنیف کیا۔

Aḥmad 'Alī (*HLH* i pp 160-61) was born around 1812 (he was 35 in 1847 according to Karīm (*TSU* p 464), and was educated at Delhi College where he later worked as a teacher. Besides *Faiz kā chashmah*, he also wrote Urdu verse, studying with Mīr 'Izzat Allāh 'Ishq. In the introduction to this work, he writes that it was composed for Dr Sprenger, Principal of Delhi College, and was completed in AH 1259 (AD 1843). The title is a chronogram for the date of composition.

An edition was first published as *A compendious grammar of the Urdoo language* (Delhi, 1845*) and was followed by many later ones.

This copy was made for Sayyid ʿImrān ʿAlī.

First colophon (f 30v):

فقط تمام شد خط خام سید مراد علی برائے پاس خاطر سید عمران علی تحریر یافت سنہ ۱۲۶۴ ہجری
ماہ ربیع الثانی یوم جمعہ قبل نماز عصر در عہد بہادر شاہ بن اکبر شاہ بادشاہ ۔

The grammar is followed by a further explanation of chapter three and part of chapter four (ff 30v-32v), and excerpts from a Persian work, *Makhzan al-favāʾid*, by Muḥammad Fāʾiq (ff 32v-34v).

The manuscript contains occasional additions and marginal notes.

Copyist: Sayyid Murād ʿAlī.

Second colophon (f 34v):

این منقول است از دو ورقی مرزا قادر بخش عرف موزون در ماہ ربیع الثانی
یوم چارشنبہ سنہ ۱۲۶۴ ہجری نوشتہ سید مراد علی بمکتب مرزا غلام محی الدین
عرف مرزا بلاقی بن مرزا علاو الدین در حویلی مرزا موصوف کہ واقع است
اندرون سرائے چاندنی چوک ۔

2 Urdu 153b; ff 34v-64v; 10-13 lines to a page; *c* 1847, the date of the previous work written in the same hand (see Urdu 153a above)

[*Maṣdar-i fuyūẓ*] مصدر فیوض

Another copy, consisting only of part of the first chapter together with the second of Shāʾiq's *Maṣdar-i fuyūẓ* (see No 48(2)).

Begins:

فصل در بیان ضمیر یا ضمیر وہ اسم ہے کہ بنایا گیا ہے واسطے غائب کے ...

Ends:

جیسے یکہزار و یکصد و سی و یک یعنی ایک ہزار ایک سو اکتیس ۔

Copyist: Unnamed, but almost certainly Murād ʿAlī, the scribe of the previous work.

3 Urdu 153c; ff 67r-78v; 10-12 lines to a page; dated at Delhi, 18 Rajab AH 1263 (AD 1847)

Lughāt al-saʿīd لغات السعید

A verse vocabulary in *maṣnavī* form of Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali words in Persian script by Muḥammad Ḥiṣār.

*This and the second edition are entered under the title *Qawāʿid i ṣarf o naḥw* in *HB* p 168. The edition entered under *Faiẓ kā chashmah* is not that of 1845, but another copy of the 1850 edition.

Begins:

رب و پروردگار پاس ہار   صانع و کردگار دان کرتار

Ends:

شد لغات السعید این را نام   از محمد حصار گشت تمام

An edition was published in Lucknow in 1845 which was also ascribed to this author, but an identical one published in Madras in 1874 names the author as Muḥammad Sa'īd. De Tassy (*HLH* iii p 29) mentions another edition, presumably of the same work, published in Delhi (no date), but suggests that the author might be Sa'īd al-Dīn Khān Sa'īd.

This copy was written for Sayyid 'Imrān and Sayyid 'Usmān. It contains frequent marginal notes.

The vocabulary is followed (ff 77v-78v) by a charm by Yūsuf Khān, dated 16 Zū 'l-Qa'dah AH 1263 (AD 1847), to be used before presenting oneself to a ruler, and also by a *hadis* in Arabic with an interlinear Urdu translation.

Copyist: Mīr Murād 'Alī – presumably Sayyid Murād 'Alī.

Colophon:

برائے پاس خاطر سید عمران و سید عثمان طول عمرہما کتبہ میر مراد علی
بشہر رجب المرجب بتاریخ ہشتدہم یوم جمعہ ۱۲۶۳ ہجری مقام دہلی
در مکان خود کہ واقع است اندرون پھاٹک بانسوالی متصل مسجد صدیق
نعل بند مطابق ماہ جولائی تاریخ دویم ۱۸۴۷ عیسوی ۔

4 Urdu 153d: ff 79r-106v; 11-14 lines to a page; dated 16 Jumādī I AH 1263 (AD 1847)

Safvat al-maṣādir صفوة المصادر

A grammatical work in Persian prose giving the conjugation of selected Persian verbs with their Urdu equivalents, by Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Khān, son of Muḥammad Roshan Khān.

Begins:

سُبْحَانَکَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا . . . بیا کہ یاد کنیم ترا ہیچ دانش نسبت مارا . . .

Ends (f 106r):

یافتن پانا مطلق یافت حال می یابد امر بیاب فاعل قیاسی یابندہ
اسم فاعل سماعی کام یاب مفعول یافتہ ۔

The title is given in a note on f 79r, but in the colophon it is simply *Āmad-nāmah*.

An edition was published in Cawnpore in 1854, and another in Allahabad in 1866, followed by many later ones.

A brief section of an *Āmad-nāmah* follows at the end on f 106, corresponding approximately to part of chapter one of *Safvat al-maṣādir*, though giving a larger number of Urdu translations.

The manuscript contains several additions and marginal comments.

Colophon:

آمدنامہ بماہ جمیدالاول بتاریخ سیزدہم یوم چارشنبہ ۱۲۶۳ سنہ ہجری ۔

5 Urdu 153e; ff 109r-117r; 13-14 lines to a page; dated 29 Rabī' I AH 1263 (AD 1847)

Favā'id-i ṣibyān فوائد صبیان

A treatise in Persian prose on verbs and their derivatives, with occasional interlinear glosses in Urdu.

Begins:

بدانکہ این رسالہ ایست دربیان حقیقت مصدر ومشتقات آن کہ
مبتدیان را ازان گریز نیست ۔

Ends:

ضمائر منفصلہ اووے اوشان شان توما شما من مایان

There are frequent marginal additions.

6 Urdu 153h; ff 127r-142v; 10-13 lines to a page; dated 7 Rabī' II AH 1264 (AD 1848)

[*Ṣafvat al-maṣādir*] صفوة المصادر

Another copy of Muḥammad Muṣṭafā Khān's treatise on Persian verbs. It is incomplete, giving only the basic verbal forms without explanations.

Begins:

مصدر لازمی آمدن ماضی مطلق آمد آمدند آمدی آمدید آمدم آمدیم
آنا

Ends:

متعدی یازیدن و یاختن قصد کرنا و مارنا دست درازی کرنا سماعی یازان

The title is given in the colophon as *Ṣifat al-maṣādir*. There are some additions and marginal notes.

Colophon:

تمام شد ـ منقول از صفتہ المصادر ربیع الثانی یوم دوشنبہ ۱۲۶۴ سنہ ہجری

7 Urdu 153i; ff 143r-152v; 9-12 lines to a page.

Ḥall al-muqaddimah-i ṣalāṣah حل المقدمہ ثلاثہ

An anonymous Persian work on prose describing various word formations etc with occasional Urdu glosses (ff 143 and 144r).

Begins:

اسم مصدر ترکیبی وآن نیز دو قسم است ۔

Ends:

گا ہے معنی حال وگا ہے معنی استقبال پیدا میکند۔

The title is given in a note on f 143r.

8 Urdu 153k; ff 162r-176r; 10-13 lines to a page

An anonymous and untitled grammatical treatise in Persian prose giving derivatives of Persian verbs and their Urdu equivalents.

Begins:

آ امر از آمدن آرا امر از آوردن
آنا لانا

Ends (f 174v):

اسم فاعل سماعی کام یاب مفعول یافتہ از یافتن پانا۔

The work is followed on f 174v by a further short vocabulary ending on f 176r. The manuscript contains additions and marginal notes.

PROSE TALES AND ROMANCES

52

Urdu 179. 406 ff (200 ff of Urdu interleaved with blanks); 28 x 17 cm; 12-13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated at Afzalpur, 23 November 1799 [J Shakespear, MS 110]

QIṢṢAH-I ḤĀTIM ṬĀ'Ī قصۂ حاتم طائیؔ

An anonymous Urdu version, lacking the preface, of the story of Ḥātim Ṭā'ī.

Begins:

بیچ ملک خراساں کے کُردان شاہ نام ایک بادشاہ تھا۔ پانچ لاکھ سوار
و پیادہ برقنداز و تیرانداز اپنی رکاب میں رکھتا۔

Ends:

... پھر یمن میں آیا و پادشاہی کے کاروبار و بند و بسط میں مشغول ہوا اور
خدا کی بندگی میں تمام عمر حاضر رہا و خزانہ نیکنامی کا جمع کیا۔

This version of the story corresponds almost exactly to large parts of a Persian one (see *PMSS* No 783) from which it may well have been translated.

The signature of the orientalist John Shakespear appears on f 1r. F 9r contains several Urdu words in romanised transcription in another hand, presumably that of an earlier owner, suggesting that this manuscript was intended as a working copy for learning Urdu.

Colophon:

تمام ہوا قصہ حاتم طائیؔ کا بتاریخ بست سوم ۲۳ ماہ نومبر ۱۷۹۹ سنہ عیسوی
مطابق دہم ماہ اکہر ۱۲۰۷ سنہ فصلی بمقام افضلپور حویلی پرگنہ عظیم آباد
سرکار صوبہ بہار تحریر یافت

53

Urdu 178. 266 ff; 26 x 18.5 cm; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated at Fort William, 1803 [J Shakespear]

QIṢṢAH-I AMĪR ḤAMZAH قصہ امیر حمزہ

The second volume of Khalīl 'Alī Khān Ashk's version in Urdu prose of a Persian account of the story of Amīr Ḥamzah, variously ascribed to Mullā Jalāl Balkhī (*HMSS* (BM) No 90) and Abu 'l-Faiẓ Faiẓī (*HUL* (Saksena) p 319).

Begins:

سررشتۂ داستان سلطان نشان حلقہ فگن گوش گردن کشان صاحبقران
گیتی ستان عم کبار پیغمبر آخر زمان ...

Ends:

دوسرے دن امیر نے اپنا پیش خیمہ طرف مکے کے روانہ کیا اور آپ بھی معہ تمام
خورد و برگ فرحت کناں مکہ کو روانہ ہوئے۔ باقی داستان فردائے شب را

Ashk (*HLH* i pp 236-41; etc) was asked to write an Urdu version of the story of Amīr Ḥamzah for beginners in AH 1215 (AD 1800) by John Gilchrist, Principal of Fort William College from 1800 to 1804 who also commissioned Nos 54, 57, 58(1) and 59. According to his introduction, he began this second volume in 1802. In the colophon it is described as the second volume of the *Noshirvān-nāmah*, part one of the *Qiṣṣah-i Ṣāḥib-qirān*.

This version of *Qiṣṣah-i Amīr Ḥamzah* differs slightly from the 1850 edition, published in Bombay, and subsequent ones.

The manuscript contains the book plate, on the inside of the back cover, and the signature dated 20 March 1819, of a certain John William Russell. There was a John William Russell in the Madras Civil Service from 1807 to 1831, though in 1819 he was on leave in the Cape and Europe.

Colophon:

آخر ہوئی جلد دوئیم قصۂ صاحبقراں کے پہلے دفتر نوشیرواں نامے کی سن ہجری
بارہ اٹھارہ میں مطابق سن عیسوی اٹھارہ سو تین کے دفتر خانیمیں
مسٹر جان گلکرسٹ صاحب بہادر دام افضالہ کے ۔

54

Urdu 167*. 61 ff; 29.5 x 19 cm; 19 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century

TOTĀ KAHĀNĪ توتا کہانی

35 tales of a parrot, translated into Urdu by Sayyid Ḥaidar Bakhsh Ḥaidarī (here called Ḥaidar Bakhsh Ḥaidar Shāhjahānābādī) from Muḥammad Qādirī's simplified Persian version of the *Ṭūṭī-nāmah*.

Begins (f 5r):

احسان اس خدا کا کہ جسنے دریائے سخن کو اپنے ابر کرم سے گوہر
معنی بخشا

Ends (f 59v):

بتاریخ بست و پنجم شہر ذی قعدہ سنہ مرقوم الصدر روز پنجشنبہ بہ وقت شام
... یہ قصہ شیریں کلام انجام کو پہنچا اور توتا کہانی نام اسکا رکھا ۔

Haidarī (see *HLH* i pp 550-56; *DTU* pp 90-98; etc) was educated by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān Khalīl in Benares, and afterwards worked at the Court of Benares. He later moved to Calcutta where he was employed as a munshi at Fort William College. While he was there he wrote several works including this one which, according to his preface, he undertook at the request of John Gilchrist (see No 53) beginning it in AH 1215, corresponding to AD 1801, and completing it according to the *khātimah* on 25 Zū 'l-Qa'dah of the same year. He died in 1823.

An extract was published by Dr Gilchrist in 1802 (*Hindee manual, or casket of India: extracts from the works of Hindustani authors* (Calcutta, 1802)), followed by many later editions.

The manuscript contains the signatures of two former owners, 'B[ernard] McMahon Lt 13th Drags', whose name has been crossed out, and 'W[illiam] Penn Lt 13th Drags'. McMahon and Penn were both Lieutenants in the 13th Light Dragoons from 1826 to 1838. In addition there are pencilled translation notes in Penn's hand throughout the text, and occasional dates of the month initialled W P.

*Purchased July 1955

55

Urdu 164. 7 ff; 29 x 19 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; mid-19th century [A K Forbes]

[TOTĀ KAHĀNĪ] توتا کہانی

The first two tales of Ḥaidarī's translation.

Begins:

توتی نے کہا کہ کسی شہر میں ایک سوداگر فرخ بیگ نام نہایت مالدار تھا۔

Ends:

یہ کہہ کر بادشاہ آرام کرنے گیا باطعیش پر سو رہا بعد دو چار گھڑی کے صبح ہوئی۔

A note on f 1r describes this work as *al-Juz' qiṣṣah-i Farrukh Beg saudāgar*. The second story lacks a few final lines.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand is the same as that of No 67, written by Mānak Lal.

56

Urdu 159. 125 ff; 20.5 x 15.5 cm; 10 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century [J Shakespear]

[TOTĀ KAHĀNĪ] (توتا کہانی)

A prose version by an unnamed translator of Muḥammad Qādirī's *Ṭūṭī-nāmah*.

Begins (f 3v):

حمد و ثنا اُسکو لائق ہے کہ جس نے ایک ہی حکم سے دونوں جہان
پیدا کیا۔

Ends:

میمون سنتے ہی خجستہ کو مار ڈالا۔

Signatures of Sayyid Ḥusain and Sayyid Ghulām Murtaẓā, presumably former owners, appear on f 1v.

Copyist: Sayyid Ya'qūb, according to a note on f 1r.

57

Urdu 146. 44 ff; 23.5 x 13 cm; 14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century [Sir J L Kennaway]

SAKUNTALĀ سکنتلا

A prose translation by Kāẓim 'Alī Javān of the story of Śakuntalā.

Begins (f 5v):

خدا کا نام لے پہلے زباں پر   لگا پھر دلکو اپنی داستاں پر

یہ قصہ فرخ سیر بادشاہ کے زمانے میں شاستر کی بھاکھا سے برج کی بولی میں بنا ۔

Ends:

از بسکہ زبان ریختہ میں لکھی ۔ سال ہجری کے موافق ریختہ ۱۲۱۰ھ تاریخ
ہوئی ۔ بیت : سکُنتلا کا جو احوال اسمیں ہے مذکور
سکنتلا کے اسے نام سے کیا مشہور

This version of the story, closer to the version in the *Mahābhārata* than Kālidāsa's (*HLH* ii p 92), was, according to the author's introduction, first translated from Sanskrit into Braj by Navāz Kabīr – usually called Navāz Kabīshvar or Kabīshar – in the reign of Farrukh Siyar (1713-19) – in 1716 according to Jain (*UKND* p 575). Javān translated it into Urdu at Gilchrist's request (see No 53) in 1801.

Javān (see *HLH* ii pp 92-102; *DTU* pp 114-20; etc) wrote both prose and poetical works. In 1784 he was living in Lucknow and moved to Calcutta in 1800 where he worked with Dr Gilchrist at Fort William College. In the preface to an edition which came out in Lucknow in 1875, Javān says that Lallū Lāl (see *HLH* ii pp 224-35) was also asked to help with the translation of Sakuntalā However there is no mention of this in this copy.

Thirty pages of Javān's translation were published in *Devanāgarī* script by Gilchrist in 1802 (*Hindee manual* (Calcutta, 1802)). There were several subsequent editions of the whole work.

The signature of a Mr William Bilby, of whom nothing further is known, dated 13 June 1833, is inscribed on f 4r.

58

Delhi Miscellaneous 41.   139 ff; 22 x 15 cm; *Nasta'līq* in various hands; 18th and 19th centuries

A collection of miscellaneous works including two in Urdu

1   Delhi Miscellaneous 41c;   ff 104r-118v; 12-15 lines to a page; mid-19th century

[*Mazhab-i 'ishq*]   مذہب عشق

An incomplete copy of *Mazhab-i 'ishq*, a translation into Urdu prose by Nihāl Chand Lāhorī of *Qissah-i gul-i Bakāvalī*, a Persian account of an Indian story, written in 1722 by 'Izzat Allāh Bangālī (see *PMSS* Nos 828 and 829).

Begins:

الہی کر سخن کو میرے وہ پھول   کہ ہو ہر ایک دلکا وہ مقبول

Ends:

کہتے ہیں کہ شاہزادہ نے ایسی ایسی مصیبت اور محنت

Nihāl Chand (see *HLH* ii pp 468-70; *DTU* pp 126-27; and K R Dā'ūdī's edition (Lahore, 1961)), according to his introduction, was born in Shahjahanabad (Delhi). He went to Calcutta and was there introduced to John Gilchrist (see No 53) by David Robertson whom he had known previously. It was Gilchrist who suggested that he should write this translation. The title is a chronogram giving the date of composition as AH 1217 (AD 1802).

According to the English preface of the first edition which Gilchrist dedicated to 'Captain David Robertson of the Honourable Company's Service on their military establishment of Bengal as a small token of regard and esteem' (*Gooli Bukawulee* (Calcutta, 1804)), the translation was revised by Mīr Sher 'Alī Afsos, Chief Munshi in the Department of Hindustani at Fort William College (see *HLH* i pp 120-25; *DTU* pp 98-103; etc). However there is no mention of this in the Urdu text of either this copy or the published edition, which corresponds more or less exactly. There were many later editions, though the language of some differs slightly from that of 1804.

The title in this manuscript has been copied incorrectly as *Bandīyat-i 'ishq* (f 107r). Only about one eighth of the whole work has been preserved, the text ending abruptly in the middle of the fourth story.

2 Delhi Miscellaneous 41d; ff 119r-123v, 126r-129v, 134r-139v, 130r-133v, 124r-125v; 14 lines to a page; dated at Palanpur, Samvat 1848 (AD 1791)

A prose vocabulary of Arabic and Persian words with translations in Urdu by Rām Singh.

Begins:

رب خدا داور الله قادر باری ایزد
خدا خدا خدا خدا خدا خدا خدا

Ends (f 125v):

مرفور واضح لائح روشن مبرین ؟
معلوم معلوم معلوم روشن روشن عاقبت

No information is given in the manuscript about the author, except in a note after the colophon on f 125v, mostly illegible, stating that he was the son of Muhkam Singh the son of Lahvāle Rām of Rewari.

Colophon:

تمت تمام شد تحریر مبنی باه سدر (؟) بتاریخ سمت ۱۸۲۸ بدستخط
احقر العباد رام سنگهه قوم دهوسر بمقام پالن پور

59

Urdu 169. 105 ff; 28 x 20 cm; 13-15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century

BAITĀL PACHCHĪSĪ بیتال پچیسی

Twenty-five tales of a demon, an Urdu translation by Mazhar 'Alī Khān Vilā of a Braj version by Sūrat Kabīshar usually Kabīshvar) of the Sanskrit *Vetālapañcaviṃśati*, made in the reign of Muhammad Shāh (1719-49) at the order of the ruler of Jainagar, Rājah Jaisingh Savā'ī.

Begins (f 2v):

جو پہلے ہو توحید سے تر زباں لکھوں آگے نعت رسول زماں

ابتدائے داستان یوں ہے کہ محمد شاہ بادشاہ کے زمانے میں راجہ جیسنگ سوائے جو مالک جے نگر تھا۔

Ends (f 100v):

ایسا کہا ہے کہ پنڈت ہو یا مورکھ ہو یا لڑکا ہو یا جوان ہو جو بدھوان ہوگا اسی کی جے ہوگی۔

Vilā (see *HLH* iii pp 297-302; *DTU* pp 110-14; *HMSS* No 41; etc), also called Mirzā Luṭf 'Alī, was a well-known writer of prose and poetry. His teachers were Mīrzā Jān Tapish and Muṣḥafī. He moved to Calcutta from Delhi and was employed there as a munshi at Fort William College. He describes in his introduction how it was at the request of John Gilchrist that he undertook this translation, during the period when Wellesley was Governor General (1798-1805). It was presumably complete in 1802 when part of it was apparently published in the *Hindee Manual* (Calcutta, 1802) (see *HLH* p 299). He was apparently assisted in his work by Munshī Lallū Lāl, though there is no mention of him in this copy. Possibly Lallū Lāl's contribution was the revision and preparation of the text for printing.

A complete edition was first published, in *Devanāgarī* script, in 1805 (*Buetal pucheesee* . . . by Muzhur Ulee Khani Vila and Shree Lulloo Lal Kub (Calcutta, 1805)).

The manuscript contains occasional marginal notes.

60

Urdu 180. 70 ff; 28 x 21 cm; 12-15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq* and *Shikastah*; early-19th century (An envelope which presumably accompanied the manuscript, now pasted on the inside of the back cover, is postmarked 15 March 1837) [J Shakespear, MS 83]

GULISTĀN گلستان

An anonymous prose translation in Dakkani Urdu of Sa'dī's *Gulistān*. For another identical copy in the India Office Library see *HMSS* No 97.

Begins (f 3r):

شکرانہ تحقیق خدا بزرگ کا کہ بندگی وسکا سبب نزدیکی کا ہے۔

Ends (f 65r):

. . . بخشش وسکا عیب سب نے چڑ جھاوے

Colophon:

تمام ہوئی کتاب گلستان ہندی زباں موں مگر سہو خطا میری۔ دریافت موں جو کچھ آیا لکھا۔ امیدوار ہوں کہ معاف فرماونا۔ چہارشنبہ کا روز ظہر کا وقت جمادی الثانی کی بست و نہم تاریخ موں مرتب ہوئی۔ ختم اللہ بالخیر . . .

BIOGRAPHY

IO 4013. 20 ff; 25.5 x 16.5 cm; 12 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 30 July 1897 [W Irvine, MS 249]

TAẔKIRAH-I MUṢḤAFĪ تذکرہ مصحفی

An incomplete copy of a Persian biography of Urdu poets, with excerpts from their works, by Ghulām Hamadānī Muṣḥafī.

Begins:

امیرخان انجام خلف رشید عمدة الملک امیرخان عالمگیری بود اجداد وے ہم درایران
دہم درہندوستان کمال شکوہ وعزت وشوکت داشتند

Ends:

صبح تو جام سے گذرتی ہے شب دل آرام سے گذرتی ہے
عاقبت کی خبر خدا جانے اب تو آرام سے گذرتی ہے

Muṣḥafī (see *PL* pp 875-76; *HLH* ii pp 283-88; *HMSS* No 226 (2); etc) was well known as both a Persian and an Urdu poet, and had many pupils including Sayyid Bahādur 'Alī (see No 17), Maẓhar 'Alī Khān Vilā (see No 59) and Ghulām Imām Shahīd (see No 33(1)). He lived in Delhi for a period of twelve years from about 1776 where he devoted himself to the study of Urdu poetry. He subsequently moved to Lucknow where he lived under the patronage of Navvāb Sulaimān Shikoh, the second son of Shāh 'Ālam II. He died at an advanced age *c* 1825.

Muṣḥafī wrote several biographical works, but a comparison of this one with his two better known *taẕkirahs* of Urdu poets, *Taẕkirah-i hindī* (ed 'Abd al-Ḥaqq (Aurangabad, 1933)) and *Riyāẓ al-fuṣaḥā* (ed 'Abd al-Ḥaqq (Aurangabad, 1934)), shows that it is neither, though a note in Irvine's hand on f 1r giving locations of other copies suggests that he thought it was an excerpt from *Taẕkirah-i hindī*. This copy contains descriptions of Amīr Khān Anjām, Sirāj al-Dīn 'Alī Khān Ārzū, Abū 'l-Faẓl Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad Ajmal, Pīr Miyāṉ Iẓṭarāb, Mīr Burhān al-Dīn Āṣamī, Mīrzā Aḥsan 'Alī Aḥsan, Inshā Allāh Khān Inshā, Nūr Khān Āgāh, Mīrzā 'Alā 'Alī A'lā, Mīr Sher 'Alī Afsos, Mīr Aḥsan Allāh Bayān, Shaikh Najm al-Dīn Ābrū, Khvājah Ṣāḥib Mīr Alam, Qazilbāsh Khān Ummed, Mīr Zain al-'Ābidīn Āshnā, Mīr Muḥammad Kāẓim Āvārah, Shāh Ghulām Yaḥyā Jaunpūrī Inṣāf, Shāh Valī Allāh Ishtiyāq, Mīr Jīvan Afkār, Muḥammad Mīr Aṣar; Muḥammad Yār Khān Amīr, Khvājah Amīn al-Dīn Amīn, Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Aẓhar, 'Alī Naqī Khān Intiẓār, Aḥsan Allāh Aḥsan, Shaikh Ṣābir 'Alī Aẓhar, Khvājah Imām Bakhsh Imāmī, Shaikh Yazdān Bakhsh Akhtar, Shaikh Aḥmad Vāriṣ Aḥmadī, Mīrzā 'Abd al-Qādir Bedil, Ḥaẓrat Shāh 'Alīm Allāh Betāb, Tekchand Bahār, Dilāvar Khān Berang, Mīr Sayyid Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn Pākbāz, Shaikh 'Abd al-Vahhāb Bekār, Sharaf al-Dīn Payām.

Irvine records the date of receipt as 9 November 1897, and gives a list of the contents on f 1r and f 20v.

Copyist: Muḥammad 'Abd al-'Azīz.

Colophon:

تذکرہ مصحفی ناتمام ۔ این چند اوراق ناتمام بدست آمدہ بود یک نقل بحضور
صاحب عالی مناقب والا شان محسن تشرفائے این بلاد جناب مسٹر ولیم آروین
صاحب بہادر از ملک ہندوستان روانہ ولایت گردید ۔
فدوی نمک خوار قدیم محمد عبدالعزیز ساکن بہتری سید پور ضلع غازی پور
ملک ہندوستان ۔ ۳۰ جولائی ۱۸۹۷ء

VERSE

(See also Nos 1, 2(2), 2(4), 2(5), 10(1) 13, 20, 23, 37-41, 45, 46, 51(3), 76(1) and 76(2))

IO 242*. 63 ff; 23 x 12.5 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page in different hands; 18th century [Ṭīpū Sulṭān]

Three Dakkani poems

1 IO 242a; ff 1r-13v; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 25 Rabī' I in the 7th regnal year [of Muḥammad Shāh?] (AD 1726).

Qiṣṣah-i 'Aẓam Shāh قصہ عظم شاہ

An incomplete copy of an account in verse by an anonymous poet of the war between 'Aẓam Shāh (reigned AD 1707) and his brother Bahādur Shāh I (reigned AD 1707-12).

Begins:

کہ خانصاحب سنکر دی پروانگی کہی کان ہے حافظ . . .
قلعہ کے اوپر سوں آواز کر کہیا چوبدار منج پیکے آؤ کر

Ends:

کہ تیر جو نکے سبھے سوں جان فیض ہوا عظم شاہ کا جھگڑا سو یوں کر ہوا
پڑیا جا شمع پر پتنگی مثال کہ جیو اپنا دیتا بقا در حلال

The first part of the poem is missing, and the story, as preserved here, begins with a description of the suppression of various rebellions by 'Ābid Khān (ff 1r-9v), followed by a summary of the events occurring after Aurangzeb's death, leading to the battle in which 'Aẓam Shāh was defeated and killed.

Copyist: Sharīf Beg.

Colophon:

تمت الکتاب بتاریخ بست پنجم شہر ربیع الاول سنہ جلوس والہ
کاتب الحروف شریف بیگ ولد علی بیگ عابدخانی . . .

2 IO 242b; f 14r; 22 lines; crude *Nasta'līq*; 18th century.

An anonymous poem of 21 verses in Dakkani Urdu (containing a large proportion of Gujarati words), based on a *ḥadīs̤* about Fāṭimah and Ḥusain.

Begins:

کہوں صلوٰت بیحد مصطفا پر ہور اسکے آل پاک باصفا پر

Ends:

عزیزان سلمہ یو علم ایسا ہے مشکل گلا بانے کیا ہے کوہ کا دل
یقین کیجیو جنے یو علم تجکا حقیقت سے بنے آدم تجکا

A note at the top of the page, probably in a different hand, describes this work as *Pand-nāmah-i Farīd al-Dīn 'Aṭṭār*. This title was almost certainly intended for the next work, beginning on f 14v, which is a copy of the *Pand-nāmah* (see *PMSS* No 1040).

A fragment on f 50r, in the same style of language, and in the same hand, describing a battle between Muslim and infidels, may also belong with this work.

*This manuscript should be requisitioned by the number Ethé 1040.

3 IO 242d; ff 51r-63v; 13 lines to a page: *c* 1726?

[*Qiṣṣah-i Malikah-i Miṣr*] قصہ ملکہ مصر

An incomplete copy of the story of the wife of Firoz Shāh, king of Egypt, by Muḥammad 'Ājiz. For another copy of the same work in the India Office Library, see *HMSS* No 74(2), though both manuscripts contain slight variations.

Begins:

کہوں میں ثنا صفت حقکا اول   بنایا اہے یو جگت بے بدل
رکہیا جس معلق یو سات آسماں   جلاتا ہے جونت زمیں زماں

Ends:

رصیا بعد ازاں اوتچنت زوق سوں   ملا اس شاہزادی سے شوق سوں
دیا حق مراد اس کا عالم کا جتوں   مرادات عاجز کا برلاؤ یوں

Very little is known about the author of this work (see *YDM* pp 325 and 525; *HUL* No 56). He is often confused with 'Ārif al-Dīn Khān 'Ājiz (see No 63). The date of composition, given at the end of *HMSS* No 73, is 11 Safar AH 1100 (AD 1688).

This copy lacks the final page.

Copyist: Unnamed, but the hand suggests Sharīf Beg, the copyist of *Qiṣṣah-i 'Aẓam Shāh*.

63

Urdu 163. 23 ff; 27 x 20 cm; 10-15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; mid-19th century [A K Forbes]

QIṢṢAH-I LA'L GAUHAR قصہ لعل گوہر

A *masnavī* in Dakkani verse telling the story of Prince La'l, son of Zamurrud Shāh, King of Bengal, and Princess Gauhar, daughter of Javāhir Shāh, King of the fairies, by 'Ārif al-Dīn Khān 'Ājiz. For other copies in the India Office Library, see *HMSS* Nos 110 and 111.

Begins:

الہٰی دے مجھے رنگیں بیانی   عطا کر مجکو یاقوت معانی

Ends:

الہٰی عاشقانکی آبرو رگہہ (رکھ)   اُنوں کوں دو جہاں میں سرخرو رگہہ (رکھ)

'Ājiz (see *YDM* pp 525-29; *UH* pp 60-61; etc) was a well-known eighteenth-century poet from the Deccan. He is often confused with Muḥammad 'Ājiz (see No 62(3)). Blumhardt, in fact, attributed both this work and *Qiṣṣah-i Malikah-i Miṣr* to the same author. It is not known exactly when 'Ājiz composed *Qiṣṣah-i La'l Gauhar*. Hāshimī suggests a date between AH 1150 and 1180 (AD 1737-66) (*YDM* p 526) and Zaidi between AH 1165 and 1175 (AD 1751-61) (*UH* p 60). The early date ascribed by Blumhardt (*HMSS* No 110) to the India Office Library manuscript could be incorrect. The 1129 of the colophon, which is itself a copy made at a later date when gaps in the original manuscript were made up, could be equally well read as 1139 or 1149, or could be a mistake for AH 1169 (AD 1755).

An edition of *Qiṣṣah-i La'l Gauhar* was first printed in Madras in 1873.

IO 1318a*. ff 1Bv-25r; 25 x 15 cm; 13 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 10 Zū 'l-Ḥijjah AH 1197 (AD 1783)
[R Johnson]

ASRĀR-I MAḤABBAT اسرار محبت

The romance of Sassī and Punnūṉ written in *maṣnavī* verse by Navvāb Maḥabbat Khān

Begins:

محبت نام اور ہر دل نگیں ہے محبت سے کوئی خالی نہیں ہے

جو سمجھو ذات مطلق فی الحقیقت محبت ہے محبت ہے محبت

Ends:

توقع ہے کہ جو اہل نظر ہو محبت سے کرے اسپر نظر دو

کہی تاریخ یہ اسکی بصنعت عجب قصہ ہے یہ اسرار محبت

Maḥabbat Khān (*HLH* ii pp 349-52; *UH* pp 65-67; and Shan's thesis – see below) was the eldest son of the famous Rohilla Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. He moved to Lucknow from Bareilly after his father's death in 1774. In addition to this work, he wrote a Pashto grammar and dictionary, *Riyāẓ al-Maḥabbat*, and *dīvān*s in Pashto, Persian and Urdu. The India Office Library has three copies of his grammar (*PaMSS* Nos 57-59) and one copy of his Urdu *Dīvān* (*HMSS* No 161). According to his younger brother Allāh-Yār Khān in *'Ajā'ib al-lughāt* (*PaMSS* No 61), he died in AH 1223 (AD 1808).

It was Richard Johnson, from whom this manuscript was purchased, who while Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow from 1780 to 1782 commissioned Maḥabbat Khān to write this work. A chronogram at the end of the poem gives the date of composition as AH 1197 (AD 1782), but it must have been written earlier as 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān Khalīl in *Gulzār-i Ibrāhīm* mentions that he had been corresponding with Maḥabbat who lived at that time in Lucknow (AH 1196 (AD 1781)), and praises his poem *Asrār-i Maḥabbat* quoting from it extensively.

The story of Sassī and Punnūṉ is of Panjabi/Sindhi origin, but the plot of this version differs considerably from most others, including the one summarised by Blumhardt.

The poem is discussed fully by H S Shan in his unpublished thesis (Xerox copy IOR: MSS Eur C 187). *The romance of Sassi: a critical and comparative study* (University of London, 1964) pp 571-79.

An edition was first published in Lucknow, probably in 1845, and in Aligarh in 1911 in a *Majmū'ah* edited by Ḥasrat Mohānī.

A note on f 1Br, in Johnson's hand, describes the work as 'The story of Sussu Punoo by Nabob Mohubut Khan – written at the desire of R J'.

Colophon:

تمت تمام شد قصہ سسی و پنوں من تصنیف نواب محبت خان ولد حافظ رحمتخان
بہادر مرحوم و مغفور بتاریخ دہم شہر ذی الحجہ سنہ ۱۱۹۷ نبوی

*This manuscript should be requisitioned by the number Ethé 1724.

65

Urdu 158. 84 ff; 21.5 x 14 cm; 13-14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; 17 full-page miniatures on ff 5r, 6r, 7v, 18r, 19v, 25r, 35v, 42r, 45v, 52v, 57v, 64v, 66v, 70v, 78r, 79r and 82r; dated 1 Muḥarram AH 1216 (AD 1801)

[J Salter]

[SIḤR AL-BAYĀN] سحرالبیان

A copy of the *maṣnavī* romance of Prince Benaẓīr and Badr-i Munīr also called *Maṣnavī-i Mīr Ḥasan* and *Qiṣṣah-i Benaẓīr u Badr-i Munīr*, by Mīr Ghulām Ḥasan Dihlavī. For other copies in the India Office Library, see *HMSS* Nos 141, 142 and 225(1).

Begins:

کروں پہلے توحید یزداں رقم   جھکا جسکے سجدیمیں اول قلم
سرلوح پر رکھ بیاض جبیں   کہا دوسرا کوئی تجسا نہیں

Ends:

میاں مصحفی کو جو بھائی یہ طور   اونہوں نے بھی کر فکر ازراہ غور
لکھی اسکی تاریخ یوں برمحل   یہ بتخانہ چیں ہے بے بدل ١١٩٩

Mīr Ḥasan (see Russell and Islam: *Three mughal poets* (London, 1969) pp 69-94; *HLH* i pp 528-40; etc), son of Mīr Ghulām Ḥusain Ẓāḥik, was born in Delhi about AH 1140 (AD 1727). He moved to Faizabad while still a young man, and later to Lucknow where he lived until his death in 1786. He is most famous for this work which he wrote in AH 1199 (AD 1784).

An edition was first printed in Calcutta in 1805, followed by many later ones.

Comparison of the text with the printed edition shows that in this manuscript a number of verses have been omitted and several leaves are missing after ff 3 and 4. Ff 58-62 have been misplaced in binding, the correct order being ff 6, 58-62, 7. F 63 follows on from f 57.

Copyist: Ghulām Ḥusain.

Colophon:

تمام شد قصہ بے نظیر و بدر منیر تصنیف میر حسن دہلوی روز جمعہ غرہ ماہ محرم
الحرام شروع سال یکہزار و دوصد و شانزدہ ١٢١٦ ھجری نبوی بخط فقیر حقیر
غلام حسین ـ

Illustrations: The seventeen full-page miniatures executed in gouache with gold, are derived from the Lucknow school. Variations on the Lucknow style, notably the gradations in the shading of the sky and the range of pigments used, indicate that the manuscript was produced further south, probably in the Deccan.

- f 5r: The King with attendant ladies.
- f 6r: Mīr Ḥasan presenting his text to Āṣaf al-Daulah.
- f 7v: The birth of Benaẓīr in the king's palace.
- f 18r: Benaẓīr in his sleep is visited by the peri Māh-Rukh.
- f 19v: The king and his ladies grieving at Benaẓīr's disappearance.
- f 25r: Benaẓīr sees Badr-i Munīr in her garden.
- f 35v: Benaẓīr embraces Badr-i Munīr on a couch.
- f 42r: Badr-i Munīr being entertained by musicians.
- f 45v: Badr-i Munīr asleep.
- f 52v: Fīroz Shāh listens to Najm al-Nisā in the desert.
- f 57v: Fīroz Shāh throws himself at Najm al-Nisā's feet.
- f 64v: Najm al-Nisā tells the story of Benaẓīr's disappearance to Fīroz Shāh.
- f 66v: Benaẓīr is released from the well.
- f 70v: Benaẓīr and Badr-i Munīr are reunited.
- f 78r: Badr-i Munīr visits her father.
- f 79r: The marriage of Benaẓīr and Badr-i Munīr.
- f 82r: The reunion of Benaẓīr and his father.

66

Urdu 147. Ff 18r-94r; 19 x 12 cm; 12 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; 19th century [Y Dawud]

[SIḤR AL-BAYĀN] سحر البیان

Another copy of Mīr Ḥasan's *masnavī*.

Begins:

رہوں حمد میں تیری عز وجل تجھے سجدہ کرتا چلوں سر کے بل

Ends:

میاں مصحفی کو بھی بھائی یہ طور اونہونے بھی کی فکر از راہ غور

کہی اسکی تاریخ یوں بر محل یہ بتخانہ چیں ہے بے بدل

This copy lacks the first five lines, and there are leaves missing after ff 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 55, 56, 58, 63, 68, 71, 72, 77, 81, 88 and 92.

The seal of a previous owner, Amīr Muḥammad Najab, dated AH 1298 (AD 1880), is stamped on f 18r.

67

Urdu 165. 5 ff; 29 x 19 cm; 14 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 8 Zū 'l-Qa'dah AH 1265 (AD 1849) [A K Forbes]

QIṢṢAH-I SĀNVAL U GORĪ قصہ سانول وگوری

A Dakkani poem by Shaikh Dīn telling the story of a man with two wives, one fair and the other dark, and how he divided between them the money which he had earned while travelling abroad.

Begins:

شخص ایک سورت میں اسیکی جُورو اہتیا دو
یکے گوری دوجی سانول وہ دونو پہ رہا تہا موۓ

Ends:

سخن شیخ دین کہتا ہے یہ باتاں نہیں ہے بولنیکی
پڑ کلماں محمد کا تہ ہر دم یاد مولا کی

The author, about whom no other information is given, writes that he began the poem on the first day of Sha'bān AH 1200 (AD 1786) and completed it in a week.

This copy, according to the colophon, was made for Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Assistant [Judge and Sessions Judge] at the Court of Ahmedabad District. It is described in a note on f 1r as *al-Juz Qiṣṣah-i mujādalah-i 'aurat-i safed-rang u siyāh-rang*.

Copyist: Mānak La'l.

Colophon:

قصہ سانول وگوری حسب الحکم الیک جاندر کنیلاک فاربس صاحب بہادر
اسستین عدالت ضلع احمدآباد از دستخط فقیر حقیر مانک لعل
بتاریخ ہشتم ماہ ذی قعدہ سنہ ۱۲۶۵ ہجری

68

Urdu 186. 164 ff; 32 x 16 cm; 2 columns to a page with varying numbers of lines, mostly written diagonally; *Nasta'līq*; early 19th century [Delhi Urdu 70]

[BAYĀẒ-I ASH'ĀR] بياض اشعار

An anthology, by an unnamed compiler, of Persian, Urdu and Hindi poetry, together with occasional *mantars*, a *fāl-nāmah*, *ta'bīr-nāmah*s and formulae for making medicines etc.

The Urdu poetry includes *qasidah*s (mostly in praise of Niẓām al-Dīn Auliyā), *ghazals*, *qiṭ'ah*s and *fard*s on ff 55r-62v, 73r-76r, 92r-94r, 99v-103v, 106r-107v and 111r-114v. Poets to whom poems have been ascribed are Ihyām, Na'īm (usually Nā'im) Allāh Khān Yaqīn, Mīr Taqī Mīr, Niyāz, 'Aẓīm, Mīrzā Rafī' Saudā, Ṣadr al-Dīn Mi'mār, Bahādur Beg Khān, 'Abd al-Raḥmān Iḥsān, Mīr Ghālib 'Alī Khān and Valī.

There are Hindi *kabit*s and *doha*s, some by Shāh 'Ālam [II(?)] in Persian script on ff 77r-79v and 80v-81r.

The rest of the manuscript is in Persian and comprises the *fāl-nāmah* (f 144) ascribed to Sharaf al-Dīn Yaḥyā Munyarī, the *ta'bīr-nāmah*s etc, and poems attributed to various authors including Amīr Khusrau, Ṣā'ib, Ūstāz, Vallāh, Pādshāhzādah-i Irān Mīrzā Jalāl Asīr, Bedil, Sarkhvush, 'Alī, Navvāb Ghairat Khān, Qudsī, Kishan Chandar, Ṭālib Kalīm, Zeb al-Nisā Begum, Rā'e Ānand Rām Mukhlis, Maẓhar, Jāmī, Shāh Nūr al-'Ain Vāqif, Āshob, Vaḥīd, Ḥaidar Qulī Khān, Nūr Jahān Begum, Shāh Jahān, Mīr Vilāyat Allāh Khān, Naṣīr 'Alī, Shaukat and Navvāb Khān-i Daurān Khān.

69

Urdu 148. 43 ff; 18.5 x 12.5 cm; 10 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq; c* 1800 [Y Dawud]

QIṢṢAH-I MA'YĀR CHANDARBADAN قصہ معیار چندر بدن

A defective copy of an account in Dakkani verse of the story of Ma'yār and Chandarbadan by Saif Allāh.

Begins (f 2r):

بنام آنکہ مارا زندگی داد وزاں پس مژدۂ زندگی داد

Ends:

اپنا لیس کرا کے کوچہ عرض طول بجواہشکری اور ستم ہو ملول
سمجھ کے فردات ہے جسقدر کیا ہشتی دریا کو عاشق ہنر

No information is given about the author except that he wrote the poem in AH 1210 (AD 1795), and that his *pir* was Muḥammad, a member of the Naqshbandī order. The plot resembles Muqīmī's version of the same story (see *HMSS* No 100, wrongly ascribed to 'Azīz).

It is possible that f 1v which contains six verses in Persian in praise of God, written in a different hand, is part of the same poem. There are leaves missing after ff 1, 5, 6, 7, 31 and 38.

The poem includes a *bārah-māsah* (ff 35v-38v), complete except for the last section, of which only one verse survives.

70

Urdu 141. 103 ff; 23.5 x 15.5 cm; 12 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; dated 27 Zū 'l-ḥijjah AH 1243 (AD 1828)
[St Augustine's College, MS 73]

DĪVĀN-I SHĀDĀN دیوان شادان

The Urdu *dīvān*, consisting chiefly of *ghazals*, of Rājah Chandū La'l Mahārājah Bahādur, called Shādān.

Begins:

بندہ ہوں دل وجان سے میں اپنے صنم کا   سایہ ہے میرے سر پہ تو اوسکے ہی قدم کا

Ends:

سمجھنے کا تاریخ دیوان جب   ارادہ ہوا اہل فہمید کا
کہا میں نے روئے ہدایت سے تب   یہ دیوان دفتر ہے توحید کا ۱۲۳۹ ہجری

Shādān (*PL* pp 1100-01; etc) was born in 1766. His family claimed descent from Rājah Todar Mal, Akbar's Finance Minister. He was appointed Peshkar in AH 1221 (AD 1806) and from 1808, when Munīr al-Mulk was Divan, the administration of Hyderabad was in his hands. Retiring in 1843, he died in 1845.

Shādān wrote several *dīvān*s in Persian and Urdu. This one was compiled in AH 1239 (AD 1823) (f 103r). De Tassy (*HLH* iii p 9) mentions a *Dīvān u qaṣā'id* in Urdu besides this work. Hāshimī (*VF* pp 444-45) describes a *Dīvān-i Shādān* copied by the same scribe as this copy, in AH 1241 (AD 1825). Zor (*TM* iii p 204) also mentions a work of the same title, but it appears to be a later compilation of about AH 1250 (AD 1834).

Besides this work, the India Office Library also has copies of Shādān's Persian poems (IO 4383-85) and his *'Ishrat-kadah-i āfāq* (IO 4386).

This manuscript was described by Hāshimī (*YDM* pp 560-62).

A note of f 1v, signed by the Revd Thomas Robinson, DD, Archdeacon of Madras 1828-36, who presented the copy to St. Augustine's College, dated Hyderabad, 25 September 1828, says 'This book was given me by the author Chundoo Lal, Minister to the Nizam'.

Copyist: Muḥammad 'Alā al-Dīn Ḥasan.

Colophon:

دیوان میمنت عنوان وزیر دوران حاتم زمان راجہ چندو لعل مہاراجہ بہادر
المتخلص شادان دام اقبالہ بتاریخ بست و ہفتم ذیحجہ ۱۲۴۳ ہجری باہتمام
مرزا عابد بیگخان ظہور بخط کمترین محمد علاؤالدین حسن اختتام پذیرفت ۔

71

Urdu 162. 14 ff; 23 x 18.5 cm; *Nasta'līq*; paper watermarked 1846 [A K Forbes]

Two poems

1 Urdu 162a; ff 1v-5r; 7-9 lines to a page

Ta'rīf-i rauẓah-i Ḥaẓrat Makhdūm Shaikh Aḥmad Khaṭṭūrah تعریف روضہ حضرت مخدوم شیخ احمد کھٹورہ

A poem in Dakkani Urdu by Nuṣrat ibn Abī Muḥammad 'Alvī describing the tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad Khaṭṭūrah (usually Khaṭṭū).

Begins:

ظاھر ظہور جلوا مخدوم شیخ احمد   گنجگی سو گنج مشائخ صاحب شرعِ محمد

Ends:

نصرت بن ابو محمد علوی غلام کھوئے   خوشوقت دنیا مانھاں ثابت ایمان رھوے

Shaikh Aḥmad was the disciple and eventually the *khalīfah* of Bābā Isḥāq Maghribī. He settled in Gujarat where he died in 1446. His tomb is at Sarkhej, a few miles from Ahmedabad.

2 Urdu 162b; ff 5r-14v; 10-13 lines to a page

Qiṣṣah-i siyah-posh قصہ سیہ پوش

A *maṣnavī* in Dakkani verse by Shāh Raḥmān.

Begins:

تو ادر یخ ناموں میں دیگھا (دیکھا) ہمن
کہ سربستہ تھا سلطنت کا سخن

Ends:

کیا شاہ رحمان نے قصہ تمام   بحق محمد علیہ السلام

The poem tells the story of a youth arrested by Sulṭān Maḥmūd for his suspicious behaviour near the vizier's house. He is sentenced to death, but is eventually reprieved when it becomes known that he is in love with the vizier's daughter whom he subsequently marries.

A copy of this work has been described by Hāshimī (*VF* p 701), though of the five verses quoted there, only one occurs in this manuscript.

A poem of the same title, also called *Qiṣṣah-i saudāgar-bachchah*, was published in Delhi in 1873, followed by many later editions. However, it is an entirely different poem from this one.

72

Urdu 181. 48 ff; 32 x 19 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page; *Nīm-shikastah; c* AH 1310 (AD 1892) which is the date of the preface [Moiz-ud-Din Ehmad]

KULLĪYĀT-I IQBĀL BEGUM TAKHALLUṢ TURK کلیات اقبال بیگم تخلص ترک

A collection of poems by Iqbāl Begum Turk, wife of Ghulām Qādir Girāmī, Poet Laureate (Malik al-shu'arā) at the Āṣafīyah Court at Hyderabad (f 1r).

Begins:

سبحان اللہ شان تیری میں ایک عاجز بندی گناہ کار ناچیز اور تو ایک پاک
اور کریم و رحیم ہے۔

Ends:

نگاہوں میں میری اے ترک شاہونکی ہے کیا ہستی
گدا ہوں بر در محبوب سبحانی کی سائل ہوں

The author (see *Makātib-i Iqbāl ba-nām-i Girāmī* (Karachi, 1969) p 30), whose real name was Nūrāṇ Bharī, was the daughter of Shaikh Qamar al-Dīn. She married Girāmī in Hoshiarpur and lived with him in Hyderabad. She was still alive at his death in 1927.

The manuscript contains Iqbāl Begum Turk's signature in a note in Urdu on f 20v, and in English 'Eakbal Begum Turk' on f 1r.

An incomplete list of contents is given on f 46.

Copyist: The author, Iqbāl Begum Turk.

73

Urdu 183. 50 x 30 cm; 24 lines; *Nasta'līq; c* 1900

A poem by Akmal 'Alī Akmal addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Ranking, MD. IMS, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, praising him and asking for a suspended contract to be renewed.

Begins:

اے مہر چرخ علم و فضل و کمال و دانش   اے موج بحر حلم و گنجینہ معانی

Ends:

تا ہفت آسماں پہ ہو دور ہفت اختر
ہو رینکنگ کرنل اور عیش جاودانی

George Speirs Alexander Ranking was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1895, and was Secretary to the Board of Examiners from 1894 to 1905. This poem must therefore have been written between 1895 and 1905.

74

Urdu 152. 4 ff; 23 x 14 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq; c* 1903 [W Irvine, MS 386]

TARKĀRĪ-NĀMAH ترکاری نامہ

A dialogue between Indian fruits and vegetables, a humourous *mukhammas* poem of 28 verses by Keval Laknavī.

Begins:

مٹر کی پھلی بولی امڑلیسے یار   کیا مونسری نے ہے اپنا سنگار
بہی کو یہ کلمہ ہوا ناگوار   کہا تو نے اچھا بنایا ہے یار
اوسے گالیاں اوسنے دیں بیشمار

Ends:

کدو واہ وا گہر در آمد ہوئے　　کہا پیاز نے آئے بیٹھئے
میری عمر اچھی طرح سے کٹے　　یہی عرض کیوں کی خالق سنے
رہے آبرو جگمیں پروردگار

A note in Irvine's hand on f 1r indicates that he received this copy from 'Abd al-'Aziz on 4 April 1903.

Copyist: Presumably Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Colophon:

وہ ترکاری اور پھل جو ملک ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوتے ہیں اور ہند کے آدمی
اوسکو کہاتے اور مصرف میں لاتے ہیں وہ سب پھل اور ترکاریوں میں جو کچھ
گفتگو ہوئی شاعر نے اوسکو نظم میں بیان کیا ہے ۔ یہ نظم مضحکہ اور تفریح طبع ہے ۔

MEDICINE

(See also No 48(1))

Delhi Persian 796c. Ff 27v-57r; 21.5 x 12.5 cm; 15-17 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq* and *Naskhī*; 17th century

FARHANG-I ṬIBB-I SHIHĀBĪ فرہنگ طب شہابی

A prose dictionary of medical terms explained in Persian and occasionally in Urdu.

Begins:

آسَاسَ . ف . بنیاد . انگور . ف . ہندوی داکھ گوئند . آتَ . ت . اسپ

Ends:

یَثْوِیْ . س . ادویہ است کہ شکم درد اسپ را مید ہندو آنرا پربت خوانند
یَنقُروُط . ی . خارک یعنی کتائے خورد . یج . بَخ . س ری . یُبرُوُج الصَّنَم . یَبرُوجُ

The work is arranged with separate chapters for each letter of the alphabet, and the origin of each term is designated by a letter (د ز ج ع ی پ ت ف و ن س) in red, placed immediately after it. The dictionary is incomplete, the last three words being without definitions.

76

Urdu 142. 74 ff; 24.5 x 18 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; early-19th century [St Augustine's College, MS 104]

ṬIBB-I MANẒŪM-I HINDĪ U ṬIBB-I MANẒŪM-I FĀRSĪ طب منظوم ہندی و طب منظوم فارسی

A volume comprising three medical works, two in Urdu and the third in Persian, purchased, according to a note on f 1Ev which also gives the title, for 15 annas for the government (sarkār) library on 16 Safar AH 1235 (1819). The manuscript also contains a book plate of the College, and a donation label saying that it was presented to the College by the Revd Thomas Robinson, DD, Archdeacon of Madras 1828-36.

The two Urdu works are:

1 Urdu 142a; ff 1Fr-20v

Niṣāb al-ṭibb نصاب الطب

A description in Dakkani verse of various diseases and of parts of the body by a poet Jamāl (f 1Fr, line 7).

Begins:

حمد خدا ہے سب کوں پیارا   نعت محمد دلکوں ادھارا

Ends:

طپے سیر یک دام رہیگا . . .   دام بست و یک ماشہ ہگا

2 Urdu 142c; ff 43v-74v

<u>Kh</u>vān-i niʿmat خوان نعمت

A description in Dakkani verse of the attributes of various spices, herbs and foods, also by Jamāl (f 43b, bottom line).

Begins:

اول شروع حمدِ خدا سوں کروں کتاب — پھر نعت مصطفیٰ تو کہنے میں بڑا صواب

Ends:

اسم است خوان نعمت تاریخ بست وکم — خور نعمت اگر بکن شکر دم بدم

The last folio has been bound the wrong way round, the correct order being ff 73v, 74v, 74r. There is a leaf missing after f 73.

MUSIC

Urdu 143. 135 ff; 29 x 18.5 cm; 15 lines to a page; *Nasta'līq;* decorated *'unvān*; dated AH 1286 (1869)
[Sayyid Vājid 'Alī Sandelvī]

MA'DAN AL-MŪSĪQĪ معدن الموسیقی

A prose treatise on Indian music and dancing by Muḥammad Karam Imām Khān.

Begins:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْن کہ جسنے ایک زخمۂ کن سے قانون تمام عالم بنایا

Ends:

یادرکھ اعدا ترے مغضوب اور مقہور ہیں حسرت وافسوس میں جان اپنی دیوینگے مدام

The author, son of Muḥammad Dilāvar 'Alī Khān, came from Onām (?) near Akhtarnagar in Oudh. He studied first with his father and uncles 'Alīm Allāh Khān and Bishārat 'Alī Khān, and later with others, particularly Sayyid Amīr 'Alī and Bābā Rām Sahā'e. Besides being a musician, Muḥammad Karam Imām was also, according to the title page of the printed edition (Lucknow, 1925), a well known physician, historian and painter, and a skilled horseman and soldier. It was his younger brother Muḥammad Fazl Imām Khān who asked him to write this treatise, and seven chapters were completed in AH 1272 (AD 1855). Later, after the mutiny of 1857, he revised three chapters in AH 1273 (AD 1856-57), and then the remaining ones, adding an abridged translation, *Rāz al-nisā*, of a Sanskrit work entitled *Nāyikābheda*. Various chronogrammatic verses conclude the work, of which the final one gives the date AH 1273 (AD 1856-57).

In the introduction to the printed edition of 1925, which was based on this manuscript, Vājid 'Alī writes that the author presented the manuscript to his family. It was Vājid 'Alī who arranged and financed its publication by the Hindustani Press. An undated reprint of the 1925 edition was published recently (Lahore, 1973 or 1974?).

The manuscript contains a list of contents on ff 5v-7r, and the signatures of the author in Urdu (f 3v) and in English (on a piece of paper inserted between ff 1Av and 1Br). Vājid 'Alī's signatures are inscribed in Urdu (f 1Br) and in English (f 1Cr).

Copyist: The author, Muḥammad Karam Imām.

DOCUMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS MOSTLY RELATING TO BRITISH INDIA

(See also Nos 25(2) and 73)

78

Urdu 144. Ff 23; 24.5 x 19 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page; *Nasta'līq* and English on facing pages; probably 1805 [Ist Marquis Wellesley]

HINDOOSTANI DISPUTATION – MUNĀẒARAH-I HINDŪSTĀNĪ

A copy of the Urdu debate held on 9 February 1805, one of several forming the fourth disputations in the oriental languages which were part of the examinations of the students of Fort William College. The motion that 'The oriental languages are studied with more success in India, than in England; and with greater advantage to the public service' was held before the visitor of the College, the 1st Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General from 1798 to 1805, to whom this manuscript originally belonged. The motion was defended by Mr [Montague Henry] Turnbull, and opposed by Mr H[ugh] G[eorge] Christian and Mr T[homas] C[hisholme] Scott. The moderator was Captain [James] Mouat, who was First Assistant Professor in the Hindustani language under John Gilchrist.

This manuscript was noted briefly by G R Kaye and E H Johnston in *India Office Library; Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages*, vol ii, part II: *Minor collections and miscellaneous manuscripts* (London, 1937) No 211.

79

Urdu 160. Ff 159; 26 x 20 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page; *Nasta'līq* and English; early-19th century [Mrs Inglis and H C Young]

A manuscript work book, almost certainly in the hand of Keith Young, of the 50th Native Infantry of Bengal, whose name and regiment is inscribed on f 1r. Colonel Keith Young (1806-62) entered the Bengal Army in 1823 and during the period covered by his work book, served as Ensign in the 50th N I. His letters and diaries relative to the seige of Delhi were published posthumously by his wife and H W Norman as *Delhi 1857* (London, 1902).

His work book comprises:

1 Urdu 160a; ff 5r-35r

Extracts in English and in Urdu translation, dating from 13 December 1828 to 25 July 1830, from Bengal General Orders by the Commander in Chief and from various Regimental Orders. Several of the Urdu versions are omitted.

2 Urdu 160b; ff 151r-138r

Chapters 9-15, 17, 20, 25-27 and 30 of an untitled collection of military regulations for Company's native soldiers.

3 Urdu 160c; ff 158v-154v

Copies of five petitions from Company's native soldiers to their regimental officers, dating from 19 January to 8 March 1829, with an index on f 158v.

The remaining leaves are blank.

80

Urdu 185. Ff 66; documents of varying sizes written in 1884

Statistical accounts, arranged in tabular form, showing the number, caste, property etc of land-owners (*Zamīndārs*) in districts in the Punjab, together with covering letters from Tahsildars and other village authorities of the areas concerned, and a coloured map, 82 x 102 cm, of Delhi and adjoining districts, naming several villages and towns. These returns were supplied in response to a Government order issued in 1844.

A similar group of accounts is described by Blumhardt (*HMSS* No 263), with which these documents may well belong.

81

Urdu 168*. 161 ff; 26 x 21 cm; 15 lines to a page on one side only; *Nasta'līq*; dated at Benares, 1852

THE MAGAZINE AND LABORATORY COURSE

A translation into Urdu prose, called *Miftāḥ al-ẓafar*, by Henry H Maxwell of a work originally written in English.

Begins (f 5r):

اس کتاب کے متعلق جو وزن وغیرہ ہے اوسکے دریافت کرنے کے واسطے حساب کسور
یعنی ٹوٹے ہوئے عددونکا حساب جاننا ضروری ہے۔

Ends:

توپ بھرتے وقت اُس پردے کو گرادیتے ہیں اور بھر چکنے کے بعد پھر اسکو
اٹھا دیتے ہیں۔

Henry Hamilton Maxwell (1824-92) was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1842. In 1851 he was appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster to the Benares Division of Artillery where he remained until the end of 1852, the year he translated this work. He was assisted in his translation (f 1r) by the Munshis Naṣīr al-Dīn Aḥmad and Zū 'l-Fiqār 'Alī. Besides this work, Maxwell also translated a German work by Capt. A Taubert: *On the use of Field Artillery on service* . . . (London, 1856), a French work by General G S Marey Monge: *Memoir on swords etc* . . . (London, 1860) and he was himself the author of a description of a system for providing the maimed poor with artificial limbs: *Arms and legs in Rome* (Rome, 1882).

The magazine and laboratory course is divided into ten chapters. The text includes several charts and diagrams. There is a list of contents on ff 3r and 4r.

82

Urdu 184. 53 x 24 cm; 20 lines; *Shikastah*; gilt diamond-shaped decorations; dated 19 November 1863
[F C Carter]

A petition addressed to the Lieutenant Governor [the Hon Edmund Drummond, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces from 1863 to 1868] by Muḥammad Sa'īd al-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, a *ra'īs* of Moradabad, mentioning his support of the Government during the mutiny. He enumerates his losses caused by the rebel leaders in Rohilkhand (Bakht Khān, Fīroz Shāh, Fajū Khān, Khān Bahādur Khān and Maḥmūd Khān), and also after the return of the Government forces. He asks whether in the light of all this, and of the fact that he supplied information to British officials (John Cracroft Wilson, John Inglis the Collector, and a Brigadier ? whose name has been torn off), and has certificates to prove his loyalty, he may be compensated and reinstated in favour.

*Transferred from Urdu printed books (*HB* p 49).

A note preserved with the petition reads 'Hindustani MS document found between the leaves of 'Prem Sagur', Hindi text, Calcutta 1851 (formerly the property of Henry Jeffreys, E I C, Bushby, Jan 28th,-/39) purchased from F C Carter Oct 12th, 1917'.

83

Urdu 175*. 27 ff; documents of varying sizes in different hands; dated 1880-83

Twenty-five petitions (*'arẓīs*) from members of the 28th Punjabi Regiment, ie the 28th Native Infantry, dated between January 1880 and March 1883.

A note on f 27r, dated 5 February 1896, states 'From Col. A. M. Delavoye. Formerly in Staff College library but never used & not ever likely to be needed there now'.

84

Urdu 176†. 47 ff; 34 x 21 cm; varying numbers of lines to a page; *Nasta'līq*; paper watermarked 1885

A report of proceedings brought before Joseph Fernandez, who was City Magistrate at Ahmedabad from 1882 to 1887, at the Faujdari Court of the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad District in October 1882. The complainant was Pūnamc͟hand son of Sarūpc͟hand, and the accused were Gulābc͟hand son of Dhanjī. 'Alī Bhā'ī son of Balūl, C͟handarmal son of Hazārīmal, Jorājī son of C͟helajī and Magnī Rām son of Rūpc͟hand (f 34r, but Sarūpc͟hand on f 32r). The case was concluded on 7 March 1883, with the accused being found guilty of theft and receiving stolen property. It was case No 95 of 1882 of the Faujdari Court at Ahmedabad.

85

Urdu 182. Documents of varying sizes attached to 37 ff of guard paper, on one side only; 19th century

A collection of miscellaneous letters, petitions, receipts etc from a number of different sources. They include:

Letters (on ff 1-4) dating from 1861 to 1867, two from Rājah Mahindar Singh, and two from Mahindar Singh and Rājah Mahpāl Sing. Both were rulers of Bansi and Nagar in the District of Basti. The person to whom the letters are addressed is not named, but a reference to his having recommended Mahindar Singh for the award of Star of India, suggests that he was a high-ranking British official.

Miscellaneous letters (on ff 5-17) mostly written in 1850, presented to the India Office Library by Sir Edmund Barrow (1852-1934). They were accessioned on 12 August 1921.

Private and official letters (on ff 18, 19 and 24-37) written in October 1894 by students of the Normal School Lucknow.

Two letters (f 21), dated 1854, addressed to Dr [James Robert] Ballantyne, Principal of the College of Benares from 1845 to 1861 when he became Librarian of the India Office until his death in 1864.

*Accessioned 5 February 1896. The exact date of acquisition is not known.

†Accessioned 8 December 1933. The exact date of acquisition is not known.

APPENDIX

NOTE ON OWNERS FROM WHOM THE MANUSCRIPTS WERE ACQUIRED

BAYLEY, SIR EDWARD CLIVE (1821-84) (Nos 26 and 32)

These two manuscripts, purchased from Luzac and Co 15 August 1913, were formerly in the possession of Sir Edward Bayley, who entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1842. During a distinguished career in India he was Home Secretary to the Government of India from 1868 to 1872, and finally Member of the Supreme Council from 1873 until his retirement in 1878.

Throughout his career, Bayley maintained a deep interest in the history, arts and archaeology of India. He assisted Sir Henry Elliot with his *History of India as told by its own historians* (London, 1867-77), and made numerous contributions to journals, mostly on Indian numismatics, a subject in which he was a leading authority. In addition to these manuscripts, he owned an extensive coin collection. His interest in Indian history is exemplified here by the encouragement he gave, with his brother in law Charles Metcalfe, to Mu'īn al-Dīn Ḥasan in writing *Khadang-i ghadr* (No 26).

CARTER. F C (No 82)

This item was purchased 12 October 1917.

DAWUD, YOHANNA (Nos 33, 66 and 69)

Manuscripts presented by Dr Dawud 29 June 1961 (No 33) and 19 September 1965 (Nos 66 and 69).

DELHI COLLECTION (Nos 1, 3-12, 14, 38-48, 50, 51, 58, 68 and 75)

Part of a collection of more than 3,500 manuscripts which were transferred to the India Office in 1876.

The collection represents what remained in 1858 of the royal library of the Mughal Emperors. In Mandelslo's *Travels* (English translation (London, 1662) p 48), the contents were described as being in 1638 'Foure and twenty Thousand Manuscripts, so richly bound, that they were valued at six Millions, four hundred sixty three Thousand seven hundred thirty one *Ropias*'. During the period between the time when Mandelslo saw the library and 1858, manuscripts were given away to heads of State and others, and as early as 1810 were coming into the hands of private collectors. Only about one fifth of the present collection is old enough to have been part of the library which Mandelslo saw, most of the manuscripts being comparatively recent. None of the rich bindings mentioned by him is preserved in the collection, and there are no items of value for their calligraphy or miniatures.

In 1859, the Government of India purchased the Delhi manuscripts for 14,955-4-5 Rs at a sale organised by the Delhi Prize Agents. They were removed to Calcutta and stored temporarily in the Madrissa, to be transferred to the Indian Museum to form the basis of a manuscript collection there. In 1867, 1,120 volumes, the less valuable of the manuscripts, were sold. The remainder were transferred to the India Office in 1876 when it had been decided that the Museum in Calcutta did not have adequate facilities for them.

EHMAD, MOIZ-UD-DIN (No 72)

A manuscript purchased with one other 16 March 1973.

FORBES, ALEXANDER KINLOCH (1821-65) (Nos 19-21, 55, 63, 67 and 71)

Seven of a small collection of manuscripts presented by Mrs A Kinloch Forbes 11 January 1894.

Forbes was a member of the Bombay Civil Service from 1843 until his death in 1865, and worked for a long time in Gujarat. It was in Ahmedabad, where he was appointed Assistant Judge in 1846, that he first seriously began to study the literature and the history of the province. He began at the same time to collect and copy manuscripts, and probably also commissioned several, such as No 21, to be written. Forbes made many contributions to journals, particularly the *Bombay quarterly review*. His most famous work was *Râs mālā: or, Hindoo annals of the province of Goozerat in Western India* (London, 1856). In Ahmedabad, he founded the Gujarati Vernacular Society, and later the Gujarātī Sabhā in Bombay, which was renamed the Forbes Gujarātī Sabhā after his death.

INGLIS, MRS AND YOUNG H C (No 79)

The work book of Keith Young presented to the Library 7 April 1927 by his daughter, Mrs Inglis, and H C Young who was almost certainly his daughter Helen Constance (born 1859).

IRVINE, WILLIAM (1840-1911) (Nos 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 28-31, 36, 61 and 74)

Part of a collection of Urdu, Persian and Hindi manuscripts purchased from Irvine's estate 16 February 1912.

Irvine entered the Indian Civil Service in 1863 and was posted to the North-Western Provinces where he served as a magistrate and collector until his retirement in 1889. During his time in India he was known chiefly as an authority on the provincial laws of rent and revenue, working for eight years on the revision of the rent and revenue settlement records of Ghazipur District, from which many of his manuscripts come. It was after his retirement, when he returned to England, that Irvine was able to devote his full time to Indian history. He wrote numerous papers and several books, including a large work on the Moghul Army, *The army of the Indian Mughals: its organisation and administration* (London, 1903) and a translation of the Venetian traveller Niccolao Manucci's memoirs, *Storia di Mogor, or Mogul India, 1653-1708 . . .* (London, 1907).

Irvine's collection of manuscripts was acquired both while he was in India and after he had returned to England. He had many works copied for him from manuscripts in other people's possession, and commissioned several, such as No 31 and probably No 36, to be written. He may have compiled a catalogue of his works, to which his manuscript numbers refer, but this has not as yet been located.

JOHNSON, RICHARD (1753-1807) (No 64)

One of 716 oriental manuscripts purchased from Richard Johnson, with 64 albums of paintings, for £3,150 in February 1807.

Johnson was a member of the Bengal Civil Service from 1770 until 1790. He was an able and successful administrator, specialising in financial and revenue matters. While in India, he pursued his interest in literature and art, and was one of the intellectual élite which gathered round Hastings in Calcutta, mixing freely with Indian writers and artists. He was awarded the title Mufakhkhar al-Mulk Mumtāz al-Daulah Bahādur Ḥusām Jang by the emporer Shāh 'Ālam. Johnson's collection was extensive and included many poems and paintings which he had made especially for him, such as No 64 which was commissioned while he was Resident in Lucknow, where he was very much part of the literary circle.

KENNAWAY, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE (1933-) (No 57)

One of 24 items purchased 6 June 1958 from Sir John L Kennaway, 5th Bart., a direct descendent of Sir John Kennaway, Ist Bart. (1758-1836) who served in India in the Bengal Army from 1772 until 1794. The manuscripts were almost certainly part of the first Sir John's collection. Several of them originate from the library of Tīpū Sulṭan and came into his possession after his return to England in 1794 from William Kirkpatrick (1754-1812) who was in India in the Bengal Army from 1773 to 1802. No 57, however, cannot have come from this source, if it was owned by Mr William Bilby whose signature is dated 1833.

ROYAL SOCIETY (Nos 22 and 37)

Two of a collection consisting largely of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic manuscripts, deposited on permanent loan by the Royal Society *c* 1876. The collection is made up of two smaller ones presented to the Society by Sir William and Lady Jones in January 1792, and Mr Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner in the 1860s. The two manuscripts described here both belonged to Ashburner.

ST AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE CANTERBURY (Nos 23, 70 and 76)

Part of a collection of 75 oriental manuscripts purchased from St Augustine's theological College 30 October 1928. No 23 was formerly in the possession of Sir Bartle Frere, and Nos 70 and 76 were presented, as were many of the other manuscripts purchased from the College, by the Revd Thomas Robinson, Archdeacon of Madras from 1828 until his retirement in 1836, and subsequently Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge from 1837 to 1854.

SALTER, J (No 65)

Purchased 19 June 1969 with a donation from The Friends of the National Libraries.

SHAKESPEAR, JOHN (1774-1858) (Nos 52, 53, 56 and 60)

Purchased from Christie's, at a sale of Shakespear's library, 21 July 1971.

Shakespear was the son of a small farmer, and owed his education to Lord Moira, subsequently Ist Marquis of Hastings, whom he first met, according to H M Vibart's *Addiscombe* (London, 1894), when he was a young boy and was sheltering from a storm under a tree in the gardens of Langley Priory where he sometimes used to work. Shakespear's first oriental interest, reflected in the contents of his library, was Arabic, which he learned with a view to an appointment in North Africa. From 1805 he was Professor of Oriental Languages at the Royal Military College at Marlow, and from 1807 he was Professor of Hindustani at Addiscombe until his retirement in 1829. Shakespear's best known works, which brought him sufficient remuneration to realize his childhood ambition of purchasing Langley Priory, were *A grammar of the Hindustani language* (London, 1813) and *A dictionary of Hindūstānī and English* (London, 1817). He may well have made a catalogue of his library, to which his manuscript numbers refer, but none has as yet been traced.

ṬĪPŪ SULṬĀN (1749-99) (No 62)

Probably one of 197 volumes of Arabic and Persian manuscripts received 16 July 1806 from Marquis Wellesley.

Tipū Sulṭān's collection of manuscripts was magnificent, consisting, according to C Stewart's *Descriptive catalogue . . .* (Cambridge, 1809), of nearly 2,000 volumes, many of which were beautifully written and highly ornamented.

Other manuscripts from Tipū's library were acquired by the India Office Library after 1806, notably those belonging to the College of Fort William which were received in 1837.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, Ist MARQUIS (formerly 2nd Earl of Mornington) (1760-1842) (No 78)

One of several items purchased at a Wellesley sale 30 January 1843.

Wellesley was Governor-General of Bengal from 1798 until 1805. His particular contribution to Oriental studies was his part in founding the College of Fort William Calcutta. He had declared his intention to found such a college before the end of his first year as Governor-General, and achieved his ambition in 1800. The college continued to function properly, though not without considerable opposition, until 1831, and it closed down completely in 1854.

VĀJID ʿALĪ SANDELVĪ (No 77)

One of four manuscripts and six *farmāns* purchased 1 December 1928.

YOUNG, H C *see* Inglis, Mrs

CONCORDANCE

Urdu	*Catalogue number*
U 132	26
U 133	32
U 134	17
U 135a, b	25
U 136	28
U 137	24
U 138	18
U 140	23
U 141	70
U 142a, c	76
U 143	77
U 144	78
U 145	7
U 146	57
U 147	66
U 148	69
U 149	30
U 150	29
U 151a-d, f	3
U 152	74
U 153a-e, h, i, k	51
U 154	13
U 155	49
U 156a, d, e	5
U 157c	2
U 158	65
U 159	56
U 160	79
U 161	20
U 162a, b	71
U 163	63
U 164	55
U 165	67
U 166a, b	21
U 167	54
U 168	81
U 169	59
U 170	16
U 171	36
U 172	31
U 173	34
U 174	35
U 175	83
U 176	84
U 177	27
U 178	53
U 179	52
U 180	60
U 181	72
U 182	85
U 183	73
U 184	82
U 185	80
U 186	68

Delhi Persian	*Catalogue number*
DP 195c	6
DP 208i	9
DP 404Bb	50
DP 524Bb	41
DP 529	42
DP 546	47
DP 558g	46
DP 744Ab	1
DP 796c	75
DP 853f, g	48
DP 925Ac	40
DP 1016a	14
DP 1061b	45
DP 1151c, k	10
DP 1153c, d	4
DP 1174b	44
DP 1222B	39
DP 1534b, c	43

Delhi Miscellaneous

D Misc 41c, d	58

Royal Society

P&A 204g	37
P&A 211	22

India Office

IO 4008	15
IO 4013	61
IO 4297h, i	11
IO 4311a-c	12
IO 4528	19
IO 4741a, c	33

Old locations

MSS Urdu

B 1	78
B 2	7
B 3	57
B 4b	66
B 5	69
B 6	30
B 7	29
B 8a-d, f	3
B 9	74

Old locations

MSS Urdu	*Catalogue number*
B 10a-e, h, i, k	51
B 11	13
B 12	49
B 13a, d, e	5
B 14	2
B 15	65
B 16	56
C 1	79
D 1	20
D 2a, b	71
D 3	63
D 4	55
D 5	67
D 6a, b	21
D 7	54
D 8	81
D 9	59
D 10	16
D 11	36
D 12	31
D 13	34
D 14	35
D 15	83
D 16	84
D 17	27
D 18	53
D 19	52
D 20	60
D 21	72
F 1	85
F 3	73
F 4	82

Delhi Arabic	
DA 27b	8
DA 319A	7
DA 782b	38

Delhi Urdu	
DU 17	12
DU 21	5
DU 27	3
DU 30	11
DU 34	51
DU 70	68

Old locations

India Office	*Catalogue number*
242a, b, d	62
1318a	64
3286	59
4308b	8

Irvine MSS	
20	17
166	18
203	15
219a, b	25
241	30
243	29
249	61
358	36
363	31
386	74

Shakespear MSS	
83	60
110	52

St Augustine's College	
73	70
104a, c	76

Printed books	
306 22 A 26	2
306 22 D 2-3	35
306 23 F 1	34
306 24 D 7	81
VT 485	13

INDEX OF TITLES

This index contains the titles of the works described in the catalogue as well as those mentioned incidentally. Where works have no formal titles, they have been indexed by an appropriate place-name, subject-heading or quasi-title.

The references are to the numbers under which the manuscripts are described.

INDEX OF PERSONAL NAMES

This index contains the names of authors, translators, scribes, patrons and owners of manuscripts as well as others mentioned incidentally in the catalogue.

The references are to the numbers under which the manuscripts are described.

انڈیا آفس لائبریری اینڈ ریکارڈز

فہرست مخطوطات اردو

ضمیمہ فہرست مخطوطات ہندوستانی از جے۔ ایف بلوم ہارٹ، ۱۹۲۶

مرتبہ

سلیم الدین قریشی و ارسولہ سمز ولیمز

لندن

۱۹۷۸ء

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